# The New-York Times.

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## ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New-York.

### Rumors of Recognition of the South by France.

Reception of the Officers of the George Griswold at Liverpool.

### British Depredations upon American Commerce.

The Escape of the Sumter.

The Inman screw steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. Parks, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of Feb. 19, arrived here yesterday morning.

She brings the United States mails and 449 bales of cotton.

Her advices have been generally anticipated.

The mails by the *Siberian*, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday night, also reached this City last evening.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes on the 14th ult.:

"I am informed that before many days elapse the *Moniteur* will contain an important document relating to American affairs. At the same time either me to remind you of the information I communicated some time since, of the probability of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France in the event of the hypothesis of M. Drouyn de Lhuys being rejected by the authorities at Washington.

It is reported in well-informed circles that the French Government have in their possession proofs of the American Abolitionists having supplied the Mexicans with arms and ammunition. Should this be true, it may give quite an unexpected turn to the American War."

THE FAMINE SHIP.

Proceedings of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce—Address of the President—Response of Capt. Lunt.

The Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool were in session on the 16th February, to present an address to Capt. Lunt, the commander of the ship *George Griswold*, in acknowledgment of the magnificent gratuity which that ship had brought to the poverty of the Old World, from the wealth of the New. The meeting was a very large one. After some preliminary remarks by the President of the Chamber, Mr. Robert Maguil, and by Sir William Brown, who occupied the Chair, the address (published in the Times of Feb. 20) was handed to Capt. Lunt.

REPLY OF CAPT. LUNT.

Capt. Lunt, who was received with terrific cheering, again and again renewed, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce—I receive the address you have now presented me with much pleasure, and with heartfelt thanks for the honor you have thus conferred upon me personally, and upon Messrs. N. L. Gazan Gazzam, the owners of the ship, whom I represent in the proceedings on this occasion. I claim no distinction in connection with the ship *George Griswold*. I had great pleasure in volunteering my services to direct her passage across the Atlantic to Liverpool. [Applause.] The need of praise is due to the benevolent donors of her cargo, to those who purchased and placed it on board, and to the mercantile firm who have sent it to your suffering countrymen, all free of charge. [Cheers.] In their name, and in the name of the United States, then so well represented, I accept your kind acknowledgment for the donation it has been my happiness to bring over the sea. The manner in which the *George Griswold* has been received will be highly satisfactory to all parties concerned. Every demonstration of respect has been paid the charitable object of the ship, that could have been desired. All these acts of courtesy will be ever remembered and cherished. [Applause.] In conclusion, Mr. President and gentlemen, permit me to express the hope that this germ of good feeling may strengthen the ties that should ever bind England and America together. Most heartily do I join in the petition which closes your address, for peace and the establishment of good-will among all the nations of the earth. [Loud and repeated cheers.]

Speeches ensued from several gentlemen, including Rev. C. W. Denison, the Chaplain of the ship; and a very handsome telescope, the gift of Mr. Wm. Da Silva, was presented to Capt. Lunt, in receiving which he expressed his gratitude to Mr. Da Silva for such a proof of his good feeling, and said he also wished to thank the people who discharged the ship, having come forward and offered their gratuitous services. The coopers, also, did the same thing, for the cargo was coopered gratuitously; and not only so, but even the very boatmen labored without fee. ["Hear, hear," and applause.]

At a special meeting of the General Committee of the Central Relief Fund, held on the 16th February, at Manchester, the Mayor presiding, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Ainsworth, (President of the Chamber of Commerce,) seconded by Mr. Ross, to invite the officers of the *George Griswold* to receive an address in the Manchester Town Hall, on such a day as may be arranged. The Mayor of Manchester and Mr. Mactura, on behalf of the Committee, and Mr. H. Tennent, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, were requested to convey the invitation, which was also extended to the members of the English Committee to whom the cargo had been consigned, and to the American Consul and Vice-Consul. The presentation is to take place at a luncheon in the Manchester Town Hall, the cost of which will be defrayed by subscription.

British Aid to the Confederates.

*From the London Daily News.*

TO THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

My Lord: The neutrality of Her Majesty's Government in the contest between the United States and the Slaveholders' Confederacy is either a reality or a mere profession. If the former, it should be thorough and be honestly carried out. How far it is one or the other facts must determine. In the majority of criminal cases, proof of guilt depends chiefly upon circumstantial evidence. In the absence of direct testimony, and if only reasonably conclusive, it is held sufficient to establish culpability. Let the same law be applied in the present case; the verdict will not be doubtful.

Numbers of vessels laden with material and munitions of war constantly leave the chief ports of the United Kingdom, notably London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Glasgow and Belfast. They clear outward for neutral ports; but many of them are again heard of as having been captured by Federal cruisers while attempting to run the blockade, or as having succeeded in doing so. A few cases for the year 1862 are submitted, all from the port of London:

On the 29th of January the steamer *Scotchman*, Capt. Barron, cleared outward for Melbourne. Her broker was W. S. Horsnell. Two chief shippers of her cargo were Isaac, Phillips & Co. and Gustav Brandes. Besides a miscellaneous assortment of articles suitable only for an army engaged in active warfare, she took out 230 pistols, 500 cases ball cartridges, 1,200,000 percussion caps, 2,000 muskets, 12,440 rifled and 30,000 pounds gunpowder. She ran the blockade, and has since done so again. She is now called the *Renato*.

On the 8th of February cleared out for Nassau the steamer *Southwick*, Capt. Spark; brokers, Messrs. Isaac Campbell & Co.; chief shippers, Messrs. Moreton & Co., Campbell & Co., Sumner & Co., G. Spellman, Varasseur and W. Roberts. Her miscellaneous cargo also consisted of articles for an army on active service, and the same fact is common to all the other vessels mentioned in the present category. Besides these goods she conveyed away two cases swords, six cannon, 600 muskets, 2,500 cast-iron shells and 60 cases of the same, 10,040 rifles, 2,000,000 percussion caps and 104,000 lbs. of gunpowder. She dropped down to Greenhithe, and there took on board her powder and rifles.

On the 23d May the steamer *Mariner*, 537 tons, Capt. Ramsay, owners C. E. Pearson & Co., of Hull, cleared out for Tampico and Bermuda; chief shippers, J. C. Blakeville and E. D. Chipindale. Her war cargo consisted of 200 rifles, 710 cases and 32 boxes of shells, one package of percussion fuses, three 170-pounder cannon, four 32-pounders, and one 18-pounder rifled. She is reported to have taken on board at Grenadines a large quantity of gunpowder.

On the 29th July cleared out for Demerara the steamer *Agrippina*, 276 tons, McQueen, master; A. W. Flock, broker; chief shippers, Messrs. J. W. Baldwin and S. J. Campbell & Co. This vessel took away 160 pistols, one case cutlasses, 25 cannon with their carriages, 120 rifles with their bayonets, 120 cases of the same weapon, 15,000 and one case of cartridges, 20,000 percussion caps, and 10,000 pounds gunpowder. She went out direct to Tarcoita, and there transhipped her cargo on board the "290," alias the *Alabama*.

On the 6th of August, the *Harriet Pinckney*, steamer, 311 tons, Hagen, commander, Rayson & Rees, brokers, cleared out for Nassau; chief shippers, Messrs. Syzer & Haywood, Campbell & Co., Sinclair, Hamilton & Co., Rayson & Rees, and Ely Brothers. She had on board 16 cannon with their carriages, and two howitzers, 260 iron shrapnel shells, 400 swords, 20 carbines, 540 muskets, 11,300 rifles, 2,000,000 percussion caps, and 1,500,000 ball cartridges.

On the 9th of November, the steamer *Gladiator*, Ward, master, Rayson & Co., brokers, cleared out for Tenerife, Nassau, and Honduras. Her cargo was shipped chiefly by Messrs. Syzer & Haywood. It comprised five packages shrapnels, one box and 100 pistols, one ton lead shot, 50 swords, 17,520 muskets, 1,000 boxes and 122,000 cartridges, 4,000,000 percussion caps, and 143,300 pounds gunpowder. This vessel succeeded in running the blockade.

On the 11th November the *Justitia*, steamer, 615 tons, Bannerman, commander; brokers, Syzer & Haywood; chief shippers, Richardson, Ross & Co., cleared out for Demerara. Her cargo of munitions of war comprised 10 cases shells, 400 barrels saltpetre, 20,000 linen bandages, 1,000,000 cartridges, and 179,200 pounds gunpowder. She also ran the blockade.

On the 9th December the *Princess Royal* steamer, 403 tons, Lawson, master, cleared out for Halifax and *Vancouver's Island*. *Her brokers and chief shippers* were Messrs. W. S. Lindsay & Co. She was loaded principally with hardware, iron and steel, machinery for six propellers, and soldiers' clothing; but she also took out 60,000 pounds of gunpowder.

On the 30 of January last, the *Minion*, a new and fast steamer, sailed from London. The shippers of her cargo were Messrs. Syzer and Haywood. It consisted of a large quantity of army stores, 25,000 rifles, 60 tons gunpowder, 3,012,000 cartridges, and 2,000,000 percussion caps. Up to within the last few days, her clearance papers were not entered at the Customhouse. She is supposed to be a Confederate vessel.

On the same day the *Peterhoff*, another steamer, also sailed from London, laden with army stores and necessaries, and her clearance papers were not to be found entered only a few days ago. The customs lists teem with cases similar to those enumerated. Surely the shipment to neutral ports of such vast quantities of material and munitions of war is in itself a sufficiently suspicious circumstance to justify the interference of the proper authorities to prevent violations of the law. Will the honorable member for Sunderland, (Hon. W. S. Lindsay,) whose name has been so frequently raised in the House in defence of the slaveholders' rebellion, have the temerity to affirm his ignorance of the nature of the transactions in which his name figures with disgraceful prominence? Will he deny that his officers in the City of London are the constant visitors of Charleston and other American ports, but especially Southerners, who tout there for hire in this contraband trade? The Government owes it to itself first, to its ally the Federal Government next, to prosecute and punish those who violate either the Queen's Proclamation, the Foreign Enlistment act, or the Customs regulations. It is simply incredible that it alone is not cognizant of facts notorious in commercial circles, and the evidence of which is more easily accessible to its agents than to lookers-on. The one circumstance is to be kept in view is, that these parties ship goods contraband of war, ostensibly to neutral ports, but with a full knowledge that they are intended for another destination, and that one which is not legally accessible to them; in other words, that they are going to blockaded ports. Here the subject is left for the present by, my lord, yours, &c.,

ANONYMOUS.

New Inn, W. C., Feb. 14.

Escape of the Rebel Pirate Sumter from Gibraltar.

*From the Gibraltar Chronicle, Feb. 7.*

"The *Sumter* has got away at last," was very generally the first remark that struck the ear of those who went into the main street this morning—and, true enough, her place in the anchorage knew her no more. The evasion took place, it is said, at 6½ o'clock yesterday evening, in the dark interval between sunset and the rising of the moon. When the *Sumter* was sold by auction, some time ago, it was understood that the Government of the United States would not recognize the sale. Parties who had been previously in treaty for the steamer withdrew their offer on being made acquainted with this fact, and she was knocked down at the auction to a gentleman sent from England to purchase her. This person was the envoy of a Liverpool firm who were the financial agents of the Confederate Government, and the Federal Government coming to the very natural conclusion that the *Sumter* had been purchased, either on account of the Confederate Government, or as a private speculation, for the purpose of being freighted with a cargo to run the blockade, instructed the commanders of their cruisers to keep the most vigilant watch upon the *Sumter*, and seize her should she put to sea. The United States gunboat *Chippewa* has for the last month or two been as watchful as a lynx, cruising at the entrance of the Bay, and never losing sight of the *Sumter*. The consequence was, that the latter dared not make the attempt to put to sea, even during the long moonless nights of last month. But a conjuncture of circumstances that promised success to the attempt occurred yesterday, and the *Sumter* took advantage of the opportunity. A hard southeast gale compelled the *Chippewa* to leave the dangerous anchorage at Algeciras, where a heavy surf rolls on a dead lee shore, and to take refuge in Orange Grove Creek, at the head of the Bay. Instead of the two steamers leaving their anchorage abreast in a race for the Straits, this move gave the *Sumter* a couple of miles start, her anchorage being so much nearer to the entrance of the Bay. The easterly gale favored the *Sumter* in other ways. She is light and goes well under canvas, but cannot trust her machinery, and, with the aid of the gale astern would probably have forereached upon the *Chippewa* if her departure had been discovered and she had been chased. But the strength of the gale, the thickness of the atmosphere and the darkness of the night made it next to impossible that her movements should be seen; and, moreover, whether by accident or design, another steamer, the *Hope*, with her funnel painted exactly like that of the *Sumter*, anchored near her. The *Sumter* yesterday was warped alongside the *Britannia* steamer. It was reported in town that she had dragged her anchors and sustained serious damage from collision with another vessel. Carpenters were sent from the shore, and it was said that she would not be ready for sea for a week at least. Many believe that the anchor-dragging, collision and carpentering were all parts of an artful dodge to throw the *Chippewa* off her guard. If they were so, the dodge would probably have had the opposite effect of rousing suspicion and stimulating the *Chippewa* to extra vigilance. Darkness and the gale were the real friends that favored the escape of the *Sumter*.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Wednesday, March 4.

The ships Avery and *Hornet* have been chartered for a load of breadstuffs for England. Legal tenders advanced to 68.

At a recent municipal election in Virginia City, the principal town of Nevada Territory, the Union party triumphed over the Democratic.

The first gunpowder mill erected on this coast is nearly ready to commence operations in Santa Cruz County.

Considerable flax will be raised in the counties of California this year, experiment having proved it to be more profitable than raising wheat.

The rage for speculating in mining stocks is increasing. It is estimated that from $25,000 to $50,000 change hands daily, buying and selling shares at the San Francisco Stock Exchange alone. Nothing like it was ever known here before.

San Francisco, Thursday, March 5.

There is more doing in Coal Oils. Sales 150 casks Downers at about 57½c. Butter, 28c. Candles, 18c. Linseed Oil, $1 25. Whisky, 42½c. Sales of 100 hhds prime New-Orleans Sugar, 11c. Cotton goods all advanced, with moderate purchases of Drills and Sheetings for New-York.

Destruction of a Newspaper Office by Soldiers.

Columbus, Ohio, Thursday, March 5.

The *Crisis* editorial office was mobbed to-night by 150 soldiers. The composing room, in another building, were undisturbed. Gen. Cooper called out the military to restore order.

## OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

### The Expedition to Lake Providence.

### The Project of Cutting a Canal to Connect the Mississippi with the Red River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Headquarters Reinforcement Army Corps, Lake Providence, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

Yesterday morning, Feb. 22, the fleet of thirteen steamers, having on board Gen. John A. Logan's division of Maj.-Gen. McPherson's army, the Seventeenth Army Corps, left Memphis on their way to Lake Providence, to assist in carrying out the novel project of cutting a canal from the Mississippi into the head-waters of the navigable streams which empty into the Red River, and thence into the Mississippi, nearly three hundred miles south of this place. On the flagship *Superior* were Brig.-Gen. Logan, commanding the division; Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson, commanding this corps of the army, and their respective Staffs.

Yesterday being Washington's birthday, a meeting was organized to celebrate it in a becoming manner. Maj.-Gen. McPherson was called to preside, assisted by the representative of a New-York Daily.

The ceremonies were initiated by the whole company singing that stirring old hymn "America." A great number of patriotic toasts were then proposed and responded to by speeches from the various members of the two Generals Staffs.

The speeches were all patriotic, as they always are, and could not well be otherwise on such a memorial day.

But the most pollcable feature was the unequivocal condemnation by every speaker of the traitorous and revolutionary proceedings of the "Copperheads," the "Secession Democrats" at Springfield, Ill., and at Indianapolis. The majority of the army officers of the best were residents of Illinois and Indiana, and to them the treasonable doings at home are peculiarly mortifying, because, aside from its being treason against the Government, wounds their State pride. Gen. McPherson and Gen. Logan were particularly outspoken in their sentiments in that regard. Gen. McPherson said: "All we need to insure success in our arms, to insure the fall of Vicksburgh, and the consequent crushing out of the rebellion in the West, is *the moral support of the people at home*."

Gen. Logan, a Democrat, and once a strong Pro-Slavery man, used the strongest terms of denunciation in regard to the peace-preaching party at home—called them "sophers" said "they are as much rebels as those are whom we were now going to fight," and that they ought to be dealt with in the same manner. He was for carrying out the Emancipation Proclamation to the full extent of its meaning, and, if need be, of arming the slaves to assist in subduing their rebel masters, who were to-day doing all that lay in their power to prove that Washington had lived and fought in vain. These sentiments were echoed by every one of the dozen speakers. In all other respects, the celebration of Washington's birthday passed off with the usual songs, toasts and enthusiasm customary on such occasions.

In regard to the project of cutting a canal to connect the Mississippi at this point with the Red River, which empties into it again below Natchez (thus actually making an Island three hundred miles long and fifty miles wide on the eastern boundary of the State of Louisiana,) though it may at first thought seem somewhat visionary, looks more feasible on becoming better acquainted with the curious nature of this country and the singularity of its water-courses.

The strip of territory west of the Mississippi, from Helena, Ark., to the Gulf, and on an average seventy-five miles in breadth, is low and flat, a great portion of it being cypress swamp, through which a labyrinth of tortious and bewildering water-courses wind their way. Sometimes sluggishly flowing in opposite directions within a few hundred yards of each other, but finally emptying their waters into streams at points hundreds of miles apart. "Bayou Macon," which it is proposed to connect with the Mississippi by a canal of only a quarter of a mile in length, is a curious instance of this interlacing of the streams of Louisiana. Before the war, steamboats of three hundred tons burden, used to leave New-Orleans, ascend the Red River, and—going *viâ* the Onachita, the Black and the Tensas Rivers—enter Bayou Macon, which they ascended, converging toward the Mississippi, to a point twenty miles in the rear of the town of Lake Providence on the Mississippi River. The cutting of a canal, only a few hundred yards in length, is all that is necessary to extend this navigation into Lake Providence, which would enable steamboats to come to the town of Lake Providence, only about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi River.

At this point, the level of the water in the Mississippi is fifteen feet above that of the water in the Lake, and it is through this neck of land that Gen. McPherson is cutting a canal which will be completed in a week or ten days. The ground on which the town of Lake Providence is built is much lower than the surface of the water in the Mississippi, and is only prevented from overflowing the town by the levee which is built along the river bank. When the time comes for allowing the water to flow through the canal, it will go through in a terrific flood that will sweep away the town and submerge hundreds of plantations along the borders of the lake.

The strategic object in view in opening this route of navigation—which requires a description as long-winded, to make one acquainted with it, as its own course is tortuous and long winding—is to transfer a portion of this army to the river below Vicksburgh, so they can cooperate with Gen. Banks in the reduction of Port Hudson. This will allow Banks' army to come up the river, and cooperate in the siege of Vicksburgh.

The only reason that troops cannot be sent to Port Hudson from the detachments that are camped immediately below Vicksburgh, is that we have no transports on the river between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and the shores are too swampy to admit of an army's marching down by land, and the batteries at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson prevent transports being sent to that portion of the river.

W. L. P.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

MOON LAKE THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE EXPEDITION.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing under date of Moon Lake, Miss., Feb. 22, says:

"Moon Lake is a small lunated sheet of water, about eight miles in length, with an average width of half or two-thirds of a mile, and bearing unmistakable indications of having at some past time been a section of the bed of the Mississippi River. It lies directly east of the Mississippi, and is reached through a very narrow and difficult pass, about a mile in length, forming the eastern end of the Yazoo Pass. To speak as intelligently as possible, I should say that the Yazoo Pass runs through this lake. It enters it from the Mississippi at the northern end, and leaves it again at about its centre. In passing from the river into the pass, there is a ridge, or narrow ban, to be crossed, immediately beyond which the pass makes a short, right-angular bend to the left. The water flows over the ridge with wonderful velocity, almost resembling a cataract, and a steamer has to be precisely handled to prevent its being thrown into the woods just beyond the ridge by the velocity of the current. But after crossing this ridge, and turning the bend to the left, the channel by the lake is very straight and easy of navigation, having a uniform depth of about three fathoms, with a current at this present time of not far from four miles an hour. The only trouble is in the narrowness of the stream, which affords no opportunity for vessels moving in opposite directions to pass each other, and requires skillful piloting to keep them out of the woods that line its edges, it has no banks. The width between the timber scarcely exceeds 75 feet, though occasionally pieces may be found, of short length, where it widens out to 100 feet. About midway of this place is the great Mississippi levee, built by the State in 1856, to shut up this channel, and receive large tracts of land in the interior of the State that had formerly been annually inundated by the water of the Mississippi River flowing off through this outlet. This levee is one of the largest and finest to be seen in the Mississippi Valley. It was built at a great expense, and with an outlay of a vast amount of labor. Its destruction at the point where it crosses the channel of the pass was but the work of a day by a small detachment of our troops. They had only to cut a small hole in it to start the water, when the rapid current and vast volume of water soon tore away the rest, making the gap of equal width with the pass itself.

After reaching the lake, there is no further trouble until we again enter the pass leading on to the Cold-water River. The lake, as I have said above, has about the same width as the Mississippi River, and has now a uniform depth over its whole area sufficient to float the largest class of steamers. It is a very picturesque and beautiful sheet of water, the entrance to and exit from which, being so very narrow and through thick woods, can scarcely be seen a hundred yards away from their mouths. The shores are high and dry. On the eastern bank there are two or three fine plantations; but, with these exceptions, the surroundings are an unbroken forest. Its isolation, and consequent quiet, have made it a great resort for aquatic birds of all kinds. Wild ducks and geese abound here in profusion. Occasionally a swan is seen. Pelicans and gulls fly about over its surface with the utmost freedom. The water being deep, cool, and comparatively clear, abounds with fish of all kinds. In fact, the place is a very paradise for sportsmen—or, rather, I should have said, was prior to the advent of this fleet into its quiet waters. So unusual a sight as large steamers, puffing and snorting about, has frightened much of the game away, and even the fishes manifest a shyness now, as if they, too, had become alarmed by the disturbance of the waters.

Such is the rendezvous for this expedition. It is but about eight miles from Helena, from which place vessels can be sent at any time, as they may be got ready, and avoid exposure to the investigations and observations of spies. A casual observer at Helena can form no possible idea of the character or magnitude of this expedition, as he can see but one or two boats at a time, and everything is left to guess whether they are intended for this movement or not. And on this I base my strongest hopes for the success of this movement. The enemy, through our own recklessness, carelessness, or treachery, have had timely information of our intention to send an expedition down this Pass; but as yet we have every reason to believe that they are in total ignorance of the magnitude and formidable character of the expedition. I do not give them credit for sufficient guiltiness to believe that we contemplate sending heavy iron-clad gunboats—some of the largest of our fleet—down this narrow and difficult pass, and there they will be prepared to see us approach with any great number of gunboats of any kind. Not yet can they be expected to anticipate the approach of large steamers, loaded with soldiers and artillery, through this route, which has never before been navigated by anything but flatboats propelled by the force of the current and guided by hand. Rendezvousing, therefore, in this secluded spot, where there is no likelihood of being seen by the enemy, there is every reason to anticipate that when we move forward in a body and come upon them, we shall take them completely by surprise. At least I hope so.

If we do not take the enemy by surprise,—if they shall chance to be fully informed of the nature and extent of our preparations, and shall be fully prepared to meet us,—God help us! There will be no escape for any of us. When we advance beyond this rendezvous, there is no return for us. The pass from here to Coldwater is much narrower and infinitely more tortuous, with a more rapid current than that leading from the Mississippi into the lake. Once through that, we can never get back again through it. The gunboats would become an insuperable impediment to our return, did none other exist. Our only chance, then, is to fight our way through to Vicksburgh. The only watchword we can have will be, "Fight or die."

It was in the stretch beyond this lake, leading to the Cold water River, that the enemy sought to obstruct the channel so as to prevent our boats from getting through. The distance is not far from fifteen miles by the course of the Pass. Throughout this distance they filled the channel with logs, trees, stumps, and all manner of obstacles. Our troops have been at work nearly three weeks in clearing out these obstructions and in cutting away the timber that overhangs the stream. They are not through with this labor yet, though just how far they have got I am not able to say. They have been much annoyed in their labors by small parties of rebels, who hover about in the woods and fire upon them. So great did this annoyance become that a Battalion of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry was finally sent down to scour the banks and drive back the enemy. A detachment of this cavalry had quite a brisk skirmish on Friday with a company of about sixty mounted rebels, finally dispersing them, and killing six of their number, wounding several more, and capturing twenty-six prisoners. Our loss was but trifling, amounting to but five or six wounded."

## THE LOSS OF THE INDIANOLA.

Additional Interesting Particulars—How the Rebel Rams Gained the Advantage.

Cincinnati, Thursday, March 5.

Some additional particulars of the capture of the *Indianola* have been received. When she was attacked, the advantage was on the side of the rebel rams. The *Indianola* moved slowly, compared with them. They kept clear of her bow, where her best guns were, and butted the sides and stern.

The *Indianola* kept changing her guns from side to side, but as fast as this was done the active assailants gained the opposite side, and in the boldest manner butted her again. The *Indianola* had a coal barge on each side. These were sunk immediately. At length Capt. Brown announced the boat in a sinking condition, and surrendered. The action lasted about twenty minutes.

It is reported at Lake Providence that the *Indianola* was sunk by her crew to escape capture.

THE INDIANOLA SAID TO BE SUNK.

Washington, Thursday, March 5.

Rebel official reports show that the *Indianola* was seriously damaged before they got her, and is now lying sunk in the river some distance below Vicksburgh.

A CONTRADICTORY REPORT FROM MEMPHIS

Memphis, Tuesday, March 3.
via Cairo, Thursday, March 5.

The *Indianola* was captured under circumstances that lead to the belief that she was unnecessarily surrendered. Last Friday, the *Indianola* and *Queen of the West* were discovered under the guns at Warrenton, both in a condition for effective service.

The sickness in the army is increasing.

The canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Providence is finished. The water is not yet let in.

The Caliboy Investigation.

Albany, Thursday, March 5.

The Democrats held a caucus this afternoon, and determined to name three members of the party as their choice for members of the Committee to investigate the charges of corruption against Speaker Callicot, and passed resolutions denying the right of the Republicans to name all the members of the Committee.

The Case of Col. Belger.

Baltimore, Thursday, March 5.

Col. Belger, Quartermaster, has been ordered to Carlisle Barracks for trial by Court-martial on charges preferred by the Senate Committee. Brevet Col. James L. Donaldson takes his place.

Wages Movement.—The journeymen carpenters of Jersey City have decided to ask an increase of 25 per cent. on their wages, after the 15th inst.

## IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

### The Enemy Under Van Dorn Advancing.

### OUR FORCES ALSO ON THE MOVE.

### Heavy Skirmishing at Last Accounts.

Nashville, Thursday, March 5.

The enemy under Van Dorn advanced again toward Franklin yesterday. The Federal force also advanced six miles and drove the rebels back. Two men were wounded. The rebels lost 12 killed. The fight was renewed this morning. No particulars have been received.

Twenty-three men of Col. Jackson's Tennessee regiment, while on picket duty west of Nolan'sville, were attacked by fifty Confederate cavalry, who tried to surround and capture them. The Tennesseans, after twenty minutes' fighting, compelled the rebels to surrender, took the whole party prisoners, and arrived in this city last night.

Reinforcements for Gen. Granger at Franklin have been sent forward sufficiently large to destroy or capture Van Dorn's command.

It is reported that about 1,000 rebel cavalry are in the vicinity of *Harper's Shoals*, waiting to attack steamers on the river.

Hon. Connelly F. Trigg, Judge of the United States District Court, has ordered that no attorney, proctor, or other person who has not taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, will be permitted to manage or conduct cases in this Court.

A Sharp Skirmish near Murfreesboro—Defeat of the Rebels.

*Dispatch to the Chicago Times.*

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Tuesday, March 3.

The brigade of regulars from Gen. Rosecrans' division went out on a foraging expedition yesterday morning, and encountered the enemy, posted in force, about sixteen miles distant on the Salem Pike. Our forces consisted of the following: One battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry, Capt. Kizellas; one battalion of the Sixteenth, Capt. Carter; two battalions of the Eighteenth, Capts. Douglas and Fullerman; and one battalion of the Nineteenth—the whole under command of Col. Sheperd, Fifteenth United States Infantry. A section of Gunther's battery accompanied the infantry. The expedition moved out from Murfreesboro at 7 A. M., and proceeded without interruption to the vicinity of Eagleville. Here it was ascertained that a strong body of the enemy's cavalry were awaiting our approach. Col. Sheperd instantly ordered our force in take the proper positions, and, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown to front and flank, advanced steadily and cautiously upon the enemy's position. In a few moments our skirmishers engaged the enemy's outposts, and immediately thereafter the rebels moved quickly to the front and advanced across the front line of our skirmishers. A hot engagement ensued, and lasted for about ten minutes, when the enemy, unable to endure the galling fire of the regulars, broke and fled. They were shortly afterward got into a second line of battle, and, with heavy reinforcements, ventured a movement on our right, with the evident intention of assailing us by flank and rear. This design also failed, and our forces repulsed the assailants a second time. They did not again make a stand, but made a hurried retreat, even leaving behind their dead, of whom there were several. We took no prisoners, but the enemy's loss is killed and wounded is supposed to be considerable.

## THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The New Bill for Raising Armies—What It Is, and What It Promises.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Washington, Sunday, March 1, 1863.

The Senate, last night, after a protracted debate, concurred in the amendments made by the House to the bill to organize the militia of the United States. It is a strange circumstance, that after permitting the bill to pass the Senate, and even voting for it, that class of Senators who consider the Constitution from a Southern aspect, finally found breath to sound their opposition only when the bill came back for amendment in one or two matters, which did not in the slightest affect the principles of the measure, and which, in reality, rounded off one or two of its sharpest corners. It goes now to the President, and will, doubtless, become a law before the final adjournment.

There is an undreamed of power in this bill—undreamed of less than a year ago. It is not in the numbers that it adds to the available forces of the Government. It is not in the extraordinary powers which it confers. It is not in its comprehensive details, nor in all these combined that will be found the great good which will come of the most gigantic innovation upon established usage that has ever been recorded. The life-spring principle of the bill is in its very title—in the declaration by which the distinctions of imaginary lines are swept away, and the repudiation of a heresy which bred the necessity for such a law. Fighting against rebellion, which is sought to be justified by the declaration of State Rights, and organizing, equipping, governing its armies upon a principle which was nothing but a recognition of the doctrine which gave birth to its armed assailants. This is what the Administration has been doing from the beginning. Bending to *State* demands—standing motionless on the air-drawn borders of small and great States, and begging of the Executives of a few arbitrary divisions of territory the privilege of drawing upon the resources of the country for the support of the parent that raised them. The friends of the Republic will have cause for exceeding great joy that at last this fatal barrier has been broken, and the fact proclaimed that the country is a nation—divided into sections only for the convenience of local interests, and always with the understanding that these divisions are to melt away whenever rebellion or invasion shall render it essential for the common good that such boundaries be forgotten. This is the fundamental, underlying principle of the bill for the enrollment of the militia of the United States. It is, I confess, a startling reversal of the almost settled theories of the country—but if it kills, it kills only that upon the heretofore barren soil, where dwarfed shrubs of decentralization struggled for existence, there may grow up a giant nation, vigorous to resist and mighty to protect.

The details of the bill, though so greatly overshadowed by the principle it initiates, are, however, equal to the necessities of the hour. Its provisions are broad and comprehensive, and, if rightly administered, it will do away with all necessity for the interposition of any others than those charged with the prosecution of the war.

It is not new organizations, new regiments and new officers that are wanted. The evil of fresh regiments with inexperienced officers, has well nigh been the destruction of the army. It has cost millions of dollars, thousands of lives, months of fatal delays and the loss of fruitful opportunities. Here again came over the army and the nation, the blast of that upas tree—State authority. To the estimated necessities of localities, to the ambition of men, and all the illiteracies of partizanship—to the making of all things political, from the Supervisor of a town up to the return of a Senator of the United States—for the benefit of all the intermediate legislators, judges, representatives in Congress, mayors of cities and governors of States—to the packing of Conventions and to the greasing of the machinery of party organizations—to all these, as well as to the paramount ends of an almost useless cluster of go-betweens, has the Army of the Nation been made subservient. Commissions, from Colonels down, have been held up to the purchase of those who could best pay, either in money or in kind. "Give me something for this," has been the vulture cry, and those who could give have bought. Look down the registers of the men who command, and trace, as you can easily do, the price so many have paid. It may not be in palpable figures, but, nevertheless, the figures are there. Said a Governor of a State, early last Fall, to a man who had served, faithfully and well, up from the ranks to the Captaincy of a Company almost dictated in the field. "Come to me, and you shall have the command of one of the new cavalry regiments I am to 'organize.'" After waiting a reasonable time, and hearing nothing more, the Captain went home to his State, to see the Governor. The Governor was, to say the least, frank. "Oh," said he, "I cannot possibly fulfill my promise. The fact is, I was run so hard last Fall that I had to promise all the positions I had to gentlemen of influence." This is one of a thousand cases that I could recite—but even one is one too many. I could name you instances where boys of nineteen have been sent with field commissions to regiments whose officers had been killed on the desperate fields of Fair Oaks and Antietam. Governors in executive chambers make such selections, but Generals and Colonels, lighted by the blaze of the enemy's cannon, will find different material out of which to make their subordinate officers. That Governors, who know nothing of the merits of contests, have been set aside, and men whose interests make them careful, have been substituted, so the appointing power, though it may lessen the Executive stature, will give strength and vigor alike to the soldier and the commander.

A kindred evil is also squelched by that provision of the bill which prevents the army from being at times an aggregation of town meetings. "Election of officers." Do you know what a curse that has been? To be sure, it has been practically ignored at all times, when it has suited the convenience of Governors to be oblivious of that right which is nominally given to the enlisted men. But, nevertheless, the principle has remained, and in many instances has been practiced. Electioneering at home is bad enough—pot-house politicians in pot-houses are pitiable sights. I need not ask you a second time to say "yea" to those two propositions. But electioneering at home is commendable compared with electioneering in camp. A pot-house is a paradise, and pot-house politicians are lords of the manor, compared with a tent for the arena and soldiers for the canvassers. Discipline! You may as well talk to the northeast wind as to talk discipline to men whose votes are to be sought by the disciplinarian, whose commission may depend upon the "sweet voices" of those to be restrained. Under the old order of things—it was human nature that it should be so—he who favored most was most favored. Under the new order of things, those who enforce obedience will be best rewarded, and the man will be relieved from the sentiment, the bickering, the demoralization of camp canvassing. And for that reason they will be better led, better cared for, better organized, and more efficient. While a fresh ed selections will be made by the Generals, the many will be of the best. You may say that it is hard to so decide against the right of the men to select—against the right of Governors to appoint. But readers, soldiers and Governors must recollect that the right to choose is the normal right of peace—a right that, like a thousand other rights, is engulphed by the relentless wages of war. Somebody has truly said, that "war is a terrible necessity." He might have added, "a necessity that knows no law." The voices of the governed are lost in the roar of the cannon—let them be silent until the governed have conquered peace, and they will come again to be heard. They are not dead, but sleeping.

If there is a necessity for a further increase of men—there can be but little occasion for more officers—the ranks of the old regiments will be filled up. The new recruits will be interwoven with the veterans of the Peninsula, of Shiloh, of Roanoke, at Pea Ridge, of Lexington, and Boston Mountain and Murfreesboro; having, by ready example, the drill, the discipline, the cool courage and efficiency of those who have survived battle-fields that have been made memorable by their valor and their endurance. So the officers who have won their spurs will have full ranks gathered under the old riddled banners. Shreds and patches they are; but, tattered and torn as they may be, they are worth all the flaunting standards of new regiments that could be sent to the front by all our Governors within the next year. So by the new law are preserved the historic recollections of the regiments that went out strong both in spirit and in numbers, but that now have only the daring will—the numbers, alas, sleeping where they foremost fell.

Another essential feature of the bill is that which provides for the arrest and return of the deserters of the past two years. This will prove a preventive in the future and a cure for the past. Do you know what an army of deserters could be gathered together in the States? Absenteeism has been as much the curse of the country and the army as it was of Ireland. It is not the poorest that have gone. It would be little if, here and there, only the lower grades left the field and the service. Unfortunately, however, in too many cases it is the well-to-do—those who have some position at home, and some little influence—that take leave of the camp. It is those who have the strength to get furloughs (and those who need them and do not get them) who overstay them, that constitute the bulk of the absentees. These, once returned to the army, would raise the aggregate available force more than one hundred thousand men, not counting those who are unfit for the labor and fatigue of the camp and the field. Think of such an increase of the army, without a draft, and then think if it will not go a long way toward rendering a draft unnecessary? The new law designated the machinery by which deserters may be sought out and returned. Returning deserters will deter from desertion. How much of crime is prevented by hasty execution to crime? Is it not the fear of detection, quite as much as conscience, that protects communities from depredations? At any rate, it is the dread of certain punishment, and the disgrace of being returned in durance, that will put a stop to absenteeism.

Congress has done well, in declaring principles and in framing provisions. Will the President, and those charged with the Executive powers conferred by the bill, prove equal to the enactment? I believe they will. Differ as men may about the policy which M

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### The Great Meeting To-Night.

A mass meeting of loyalists of all parties will be held to-night at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of exhibiting to the country at large and all the rest of mankind the true sentiment of the people of this City, their love for their country, and their [illegible] of its unprincipled traitors. The venerable and patriotic WINFIELD SCOTT will preside, and from every party orators of the first grade will sound the [illegible] of love for the nation and honor to its flag.

The following [illegible] will be offered for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to unite in all proper efforts to preserve and perpetuate the Union in accordance with the Constitution.

Resolved, That the conduct of disaffected persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, yet seeking in their attempts to embarrass and impede the action of the legally constituted authorities, and in the utterance of treasonable sentiments, deserves, and should receive, the condemnation of every loyal citizen.

Resolved, That the loyal people of New-York hereby pledge their fortunes, their influence and their honor, to the support of the national authority in every vigorous and determined effort, by force of arms, on sea or land, to secure a complete and final suppression of the causeless and atrocious insurrection which now desolates our country.

Resolved, That the Army and Navy of the United States owe their undivided allegiance to the Constitution they have sworn to support and defend, and that no soldier or sailor can rightfully hesitate in his obedience to the commands of superiors in rank whose authority is derived from the Government of the nation.

Resolved, That every citizen owes allegiance to the Government, and he who denies its authority, or fails in his duty to uphold the honor of its flag, is an abettor of treason, and should suffer the penalty due to his crime.

Resolved, That this meeting, under solemn convictions of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justice of that Providence which guides and guards Governments and peoples, does hereby resolve itself into a Loyal League of Union Citizens, pledged to an unconditional support of the Government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to treason in whatever form it appears.

Messrs. JOHN VAN BUREN, JAMES T. BRADY and GEO. BANCROFT will certainly speak, and there is a probability that Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, Judge JOSEPH HOLT and Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, with others of our own citizens, will also be present and add their voices to the chorus for the Union.

### Here She Goes and There She Goes.

THE DECLINE IN GOLD—EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY—INCIDENTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

Gold has fallen—slightly. Yesterday was the day on which it fell, and to-day is the day on which it will continue to do so some more. Had Gen. WASHINGTON, or any other man twenty years deceased, been permitted to walk William-street yesterday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., he would have opened his eyes in astonishment, and shut them in despair. Such a people he would think never before existed, and such insanity was never yet seen outside of a mad-house.

Regardless of Gen. WASHINGTON'S opinion, however, yesterday was a great day in the Bullion Calendar. At no time within the recollection of the most ancient memorandum book has there been such tremendous excitement "at the Board" or "in the Street," as reigned there then. Early in the day it was observed by those who watched, that the evil day was upon them, and that Gold, so long the imperious arbiter of prices, was about to have a fall. The news spread, and every body in the City who had any of the article hastened frantically to the Bankers and Brokers to sell it. Starting at 165 it ran down to 152, then rallied up to 157, but fell back to the closing rate of 154. Thousands of old (literal) stockings were emptied of their contents by the tyro misers of our day, who, fearful lest gold should tumble down to its real value, hurried with it into unaccustomed places, and sold it quick at the then ruling rate, thanking the stars that at least they had made as much as they had; other small dealers, who were unable to carry their limited supply of the precious metal were compelled to get rid of it as best they might, and with dismal faces they joined the long row of those who were compelled to "go and do likewise," and thankfully took what the banker might at the moment of its offering be willing to give.

The streets were blockaded by people—thousands of them—every one of whom had gold in his pocket, and strange to say, wanted to get rid of it. William-street, between Exchange-place and Beaver-street, was so crowded that four extra-sized policemen, with clubs, could with difficulty periodically pass, and when they did, no attention was paid to them, save by some excited holder, who asked if they would take a small lot of gold. The bankers and brokers were busy enough, and took in the yellow-boys by shovelfuls, and tossed bags of them into their strong boxes, with an indifference remarkable to behold. No one seemed exempt from the excitement, and, for that matter, no one seemed unprovided with piles of that which, at other times, would make us all happy, but which, just now, it would seem dangerous to keep.

A sympathetic feeling pervaded the entire community, and everybody was continually asking everybody else what was the last quotation, and making small bets that it would be less before they heard again.

One good result was attained. Pork, beans, butter and cheese, flour and coal being snobbishly inclined, followed the fashion, and when gold tumbled they fell too. Now, then, if STEWART will stop charging the ladies $2 for $1 gloves, and other tradesmen will call in their illegal shinplasters, and gold will keep on falling till it touches par, we will all be happy and comfortable, and the world will wag on as quietly as it did in the days of Old King Cole.

*THE GOLD EXCITEMENT AND THE POLICE.*

Yesterday the Police took into custody two brokers in gold, named JULIUS HART and LEON NASSAU. It appears that these two brokers lost largely in gold during the last two days, and yesterday, when that article went down to 58 per cent. premium, the two persons above named, in company with several others, became quite noisy, and in their excitement they blocked up the sidewalk in the vicinity of Wall and William streets, at the same time creating much disturbance in the neighborhood. They were taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs. When the accusation was made against them, they stated that recently they had lost very largely in the gold business, and they thought this should be a sufficient excuse for being excited in the street, and for obstructing the sidewalk. The Justice, after a thorough examination, discharged them with a severe reprimand. The affair created considerable sensation among the brokers in Wall-street.

### Inspection of the Army Hospital at David's Island.

On Wednesday, Dr. MCDOUGALL, Medical Inspector of the Department of the East, accompanied by Dr. J. L. SMITH, of Bedloe's Island Hospital, and Drs. PURDY and CADY, of the hospital at Fort Schuyler, proceeded to David's Island, on the Government steamer *Thomas P. Way*, for the purpose of inspecting the army hospital at that place. The party were received by Dr. J. SIMMONS, the surgeon in charge, and by him conducted through the various buildings. An elaborate description of this institution, and the systematic manner in which the duties are performed, have already been published at length in the columns of the TIMES. Within the past three months, some important additions have been made, and numerous improvements introduced. A neat and commodious chapel has just been completed which goes far to enhance the attractive features of the premises. The chaplain, Mr. LOWRY, has won the esteem of all by his assiduous and well-timed efforts. A glee-club, composed of convalescents, has been formed since the first of the year. There is a skating pond on the Island, which was covered yesterday with hundreds of happy and joyous soldiers. It would be naturally supposed by the unacquainted that at such a place there could be little use for a fire-engine. But when he considers the numerous buildings and belongings to the Hospital, the necessity for such an apparatus will be perceived. There is now a regularly organized Fire Company, who have been provided by Government with an engine. Yesterday, the men appeared in red shirts and performed the evolutions of a drill, much to the amusement and satisfaction of the spectators. The Hospital is situated seven miles above Fort Schuyler on the East River, and has accommodations for 3,000 patients. The patients number, at present, 700. The larger proportion are sick—a very few suffering from wounds. Each ward is provided with a kitchen, besides which, there are four volunteer kitchens, from which are disposed on a surgeon's order, the delicacies and favorite dishes sent in by friends of the institution. There has not been a single death in the Hospital during the past six weeks. The patients are cheerful, contented and happy. Numerous wells have been dug on the island, by means of which a copious supply of water is furnished all the wards. Dr. SIMMONS [illegible] by [illegible] Dr. MCDOUGALL [illegible] thorough examination of every portion of the institution, and was favorably impressed [illegible] general management.

### Inspection of the Army Hospitals at Newark.

Yesterday Dr. MCDOUGALL extended his tour of hospital inspection to the institutions at Newark. The examination commenced with the large hospital in close proximity to the railroad depot. The building, formerly used as a tanning and currying establishment, was at first engaged for hospital purposes by the patriotic citizens of the place, but these were [illegible] taken off their hands by the Government. At one time last summer it contained 700 patients, which is the full complement. The number of patients now within the institution is 126. They are nearly all convalescent, and in a short time will rejoin their regiments. The building contains three spacious wards comprising the upper stories, the first floor being used for offices and laboratories. The wards are well ventilated, which is a great consideration where so large a space is occupied, and are supplied with a sufficient quantity of water, which is forced into tanks on the upper floor by means of a steam engine.

The dining room is on the basement floor, as is also the kitchen. A thorough renovation is now being made, and scores of men are at work whitewashing, painting, &c. Another hospital is situated a short distance up the railroad. The building was formerly used as a hatchet manufactory, and is divided up into [illegible] wards. The number of patients has been reduced to 150. The two hospitals together will accommodate 1,500 men. The general arrangements and appointments are not so convenient as those of David's Island and Fort Schuyler hospitals. This may be accounted for from the fact that the buildings were not expressly constructed for the purposes at present applied to them. Much of the heavy machinery used by the former occupants is still standing. With the conveniences and facilities at hand, Dr. GEORGE TAYLOR, the Surgeon in charge, and his assistants, have done all that possibly could be done. The patients are in good spirits, and appear perfectly contented. Several lying upon the cots were addressed by Dr. MCDOUGALL in person. This attention was not unappreciated, and many an eye was observed to brighten as the Doctor advanced to administer his kindly offices. The Doctor returned to this City in the 3 P. M. train. He remarked that a perceptible improvement had been made in the hospitals since the time they were first occupied.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### Strong War Talk—Burning of the Jacob Bell Considered—Enlargement of the Canals, &c.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 P. M., the President, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chamber elected the following new members: Wm. T. Blodgett, C. C. Woolworth, Alex. W. Bradford, Alfred Edwards and Wm. Orion.

The Secretary, Mr. J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., read a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to the memorial of the Chamber, requesting the presence of special war vessels to protect the harbor at the Narrows, and the entrance of the East River. Mr. WELLES replied that the occupation of our naval vessels at present would not admit of compliance with the request of the Chamber; that there are always vessels of war temporarily in the harbor, and that, perhaps, the success of projected expeditions would enable the Department to detail vessels specially for the protection of the harbor; that the policy of the Government would, of course, be changed in case of a foreign war, but not, probably during the existence of our domestic difficulties, although the Department is fully alive to the dangers set forth in the memorial.

The Secretary also read a letter from the President's Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the communication of the Chamber with reference to the occupation of the Rio Grande.

Also the letter of Mr. SEWARD, complying with a request to distribute the printed report of the proceedings of the Chamber relative to the continued depredations of piratical craft.

Also the letter of the Mayor, stating that he had referred to the Harbor Defence Committee the memorial of the Chamber on that subject, and detailing his official action on that subject, and the reasons therefor.

The Secretary gave a verbal report of his action as the representative of the Chamber at the meeting of the Commercial and Statistical Association of Washington. The Association had determined to hold a meeting in New-York on the 1st of May next, at which delegates were to be invited from the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. On motion, the use of the Chamber was granted for the meeting.

The Secretary also read a communication relative to the calling of a National Convention at Chicago, to consider the subject of enlarging the canals, and urging the Chamber to give the movement its hearty coöperation.

Mr. A. A. LOW called the attention of the Chamber to a letter which he had received, recommending a subscription to fit out the *Atlantic*, *Baltic* and other steamers, under the new law, as privateers to catch the *Alabama*. He thought the letter should not be published, as it contained some reflections on the navy.

The Secretary read a letter from W. H. AMES, recommending the appointment of Chief Engineer JOSHUA FOLLANSBEE as Chief of the Board of Steam Engineering in the navy—the position to which the Senate had refused to confirm Mr. ISHERWOOD. The letter set forth the necessity of a fast navy to catch the pirates. It was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. A. WATSON, explaining a new method of grappling the screws of screw steam vessels by the use of nets. It was not acted upon, as the subject was considered foreign to the scope of the Chamber.

The Chamber devoted some time to the discussion of a proposition to amend the by-law with reference to the calling of special meetings. The whole matter was tabled, on motion of PROSPER M. WETMORE.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE PIRATES—BURNING OF THE JACOB BELL.

Capt. NYE offered a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to report what measures it was proper for the Chamber to take with reference to so important an event in American commerce as the recent destruction of the ship *Jacob Bell* by a pirate fitted out and supplied in British ports.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN seconded the resolutions, saying that it was time that some means were provided for putting an end to these damaging and terrible piracies. He believed that such action on the part of American merchants would be responded to by multitudes in England.

Capt. NYE said that when he heard from the owner of the *Jacob Bell* (Mr. A. A. LOW) in this chamber, a short time since, of the burning of the *Seaman's Home*, he little thought that he should have it brought home to him so soon. He had two nephews on board of that ship.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE said he thought it the duty of the Chamber to express its indignation at these piracies. Why did not the Chamber take active measures with a view to expose the misconduct of English merchants? It was, in fact, England at war with us, while we are at peace with England—and, in fact, feeding her starving operatives. He recalled the forcible picture drawn by Mr. LOW, of the horrible practice likely to be occasioned by these outrages, of avoiding ships burning at sea, in the natural dread of encountering pirates.

Capt. NYE, in response to a question as to what vessels are available for the pursuit of the pirates, stated that the *Atlantic*, *Baltic* and *Illinois* could be had. They were, it was true, sidewheel steamers, and not calculated to cope with vessels like the *Alabama*, but, he thought it would be well to make the attempt.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGES quoted from a morning paper which complained of the persistent introduction of this matter into the Chamber, to show that there was not a general appreciation of the importance of the subject.

Mr. BLOODGOOD thought action was worth much more than resolutions. He favored the immediate fitting out of a vessel, under the recent act of Congress, expressing the opinion that the pirates might be captured in six weeks. He would not be surprised to hear, any day, that the pirates had made their appearance in, and insulted, the harbor of New-York.

Mr. CHITTENDEN thought Mr. BLOODGOOD had hit the nail on the head. He had conversed with twenty gentlemen who wanted to take stock in just such an enterprise as the proposed privateer expedition. He called the attention of the Chamber to the prediction made by Mr. LOW, in October last, that a burning ship would be the signal for a sailor to flee for fear of pirates, recalling the fact that the *Jacob Bell* had been seen, when burning, by the Captain of a vessel which dared not approach her, and arrived safely at New-Bedford, reporting that he would have gone to the burning ship had he not feared the *Alabama*.

ADDRESS OF THE OWNER OF THE JACOB BELL.

Mr. A. A. LOW said he was not aware that such a motion would be presented to the Chamber to-day. He was glad to see the attention of members drawn to the topic. He had spoken several times in deprecation of the conduct of [illegible] toward this country in permitting vessels like the *Alabama* [illegible] to go forth to destroy our commerce. He had spoken when he was not smarting under a sense of personal wrong in that regard, but, as an American citizen, having in view the interests of our country, and because he believed that such statements of our wrongs would have an influence upon public opinion, and, through public opinion, upon Great Britain; that he had faith in Great Britain when the Government of that country should come to consider in its true light the injury and wrong that was being perpetrated against our country. It would not, and did not add to the intensity of his feelings that the experience which belonged to others was now his own. He regarded the matter precisely—and now as he did before. He thought it demanded of this Chamber a consideration of the consequences of these acts, so injurious in themselves and so unworthy of continuance on the part of a Government like Great Britain. That was the motive he had in bringing the subject before the Chamber, that by calling attention to it in time, they might do their duty. He had felt for some time that public attention should be more earnestly directed to this thing; that this constant *burning of our ships by ships manned and built in Great Britain, is a wrong which cannot be tolerated. It tends to war. We may disguise it as much as we please, but that is its tendency.* He thought it time for England to consider that, if it takes all the vessels of our navy to arrest the ravages of the *Alabama* and *Oreto*, how many ships of the *navy* of Great Britain it would take to arrest the destructiveness of privateers which would be fitted out in this country in case of war. He thought the tendency of these things was war, and it was time for Great Britain to consider how she would rid the sea of a thousand privateers of our enterprise, and our navy is unable to rid the sea of two. [Applause.] England may believe that our country is tried to the extent of all its energies to suppress the rebellion; but there may be a mistake upon that subject. [Applause.] The United States is able to put down the rebellion, [applause,] and, beyond suppressing the rebellion, to vindicate the character of the nation [applause] against any people who invade our rights. [Applause.] We have rights upon the ocean which have been violated, and it is known that they have been violated—known abroad as well as at home that international comity is not observed, that neutrality is not observed, that the spirit of neutrality is not observed. He thought it ought to be considered a partial gratification that we are not the only sufferers by the destruction of the *Jacob Bell*. There were six or seven thousand packages of the tea on board the vessel which were owned and insured entirely in England and France. [Applause.] He submitted the fact for the gratification of members of the Chamber, as well as for the information of many who rejoice at the destruction of the *Jacob Bell*, many in this city. [Applause.] He hoped the resolution would be adopted and supported by the voices of the gentlemen of the Chamber, as well as by facts coming to our knowledge from day to day, proving that if nothing is done our commerce will be utterly swept from the sea. The resolution of Capt. NYE was unanimously adopted, and referred to the Special Committee on the *Alabama*.

Mr. PERIT, Chairman of the Chamber, on taking the question, said that the present condition of things was much like our being at war with Great Britain, with the plundering all on their side. This condition of American commerce could not be much worse, if we were actually at war, for during war there would be an opportunity for capture on our part in reprisal. He cordially favored the resolution.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE hoped they would have the armed privateer *Avenger* on the track of the pirates within ten days. On his motion, the Committee were authorized to coöperate with the Board of Underwriters.

CANAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC.

The Chamber listened to some interesting remarks from JONATHAN STURGES and S. B. RUGGLES on the subject of enlarging our canal communication between the Mississippi and Atlantic.

Mr. RUGGLES continued at some length to speak in favor of the Canal enlargement movement, and the Convention for that purpose to be held at Chicago in June.

Messrs. EZRA NYE and WALTER S. GRIFFITHS also spoke in favor of the movement.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the President to appoint twenty-five delegates from the Chamber to the Chicago Convention.

### Affairs at the Custom-House.

THE POSTAGE CURRENCY NO LONGER RECEIVABLE FOR DUTIES—COMMENTS ON THE COLLECTOR'S DECISION BY THOSE AROUND THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—GOLD RECEIPTS.

Quite an excitement was occasioned last Tuesday, among importers and brokers, by the refusal of the Cashier at the Custom-House to receive the postage currency in payment of small sums of duty. Since the first issue of the currency, it has been customary to receive it for all sums of duty under five dollars, in accordance with that provision of the law authorizing its issue, which made them "receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars." For some time past the premium on gold and Demand Notes has been so great, that merchants doing a large importing business have found it considerably to their advantage to avail of the privilege heretofore accorded them of using the postage currency in the payment of small sums. On every entry which passes the Custom-house, fees are to be paid which are in all cases under $5. In payment of these the notes have been very convenient. The Cashier does not refuse, however, to receive the notes in payment of these fees. His orders from the Collector were to "receive no more postage currency for duty." It often happens that the importer will be required to pay such a sum that it is necessary to use small coin or fractional notes to make the exact amount. Persons familiar with the law under which the postage currency was issued at first believed that the order against receiving it for duties only applied to large sums, when importers desired to pay a portion of that sum in currency. For instance: an importer wishes to pay duty amounting to $344 25. Until Tuesday he would pay $340 in gold or demand notes, and $4 25 in postage currency. It was believed that the order was issued merely to enforce the payment of the whole sum in gold or demand notes. The law makes the currency receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than $5, and it was said in support of the supposed decision of the Collector, not to receive it in such a case as the above, that the *total sum of duty could not be divided; that $344 25 was the amount to be paid, and certainly that was not less than $5.* The decision of the Collector, however, was not confined to such a case as the above. If an importer wishes to pay $4 25 as the entire duty on any single entry, he must now pay it in gold or silver, if the Collector's decision be sustained.

It is said that the cause of the attention of Mr. BARNEY being called to this subject was the action of one importer, who for some time past has entered his goods in small quantities, making many withdrawal entries for one invoice, so that the duty on each entry should fall below the prescribed amount of five dollars. By thus entering his goods, he has been enabled to pay his duties in postage currency, instead of being compelled to buy demand notes or specie. He has preferred to do this, even though each entry he had passed was *subject* to a stamp duty of fifty cents, and fees beside. In the aggregate, with gold at 70 per cent. premium, the saving was considerable.

It is said that the action of the Collector is sustained by another law than that already alluded to, which makes duties on imports payable in specie or demand notes.

The duties now received are, in great measure, in gold, the supply of demand notes having been almost exhausted. The receipts being at present quite heavy, the Government will be enabled to obtain from this source all the gold it may find necessary to use, in fulfilling the obligations imposed on it by Congress.

### Action of the Harbor Defence Committee.

The Municipal Harbor Defence Commission held their third meeting yesterday, when the Bye-laws Committee presented a series of regulations for the Commission, which were received and adopted. They provide, among other things, for Standing Committees of four each on the subjects of "Water Defences," "Land Defences," "Ordnance," and "Conference and Correspondence." A discussion was had as to the best plan of action. Comptroller BRENNAN wished to give everybody a hearing who had ideas to express and plans to unfold in aid of their work. Councilman JONES wanted only the views of practical men, having a horror of the theories of inventors, who were already besieging him at his office. Alderman BOOLE wanted "the men of brains of the town" before them, who would afford them valuable views of the various methods of defence now in use. It was finally agreed that each member should invite one gentleman to lay his views before them at their next meeting. The Mayor named Admiral PAULDING, the Comptroller named Gen. MCCLELLAN, Mr. JONES named Chief-Engineer CHAVES, of the Croton Department, Mr. HOUGHTALIN named Capt. ERICSSON, Mr. BOOLE named WM. H. WEBB, Esq., and Mr. HARDY named Col. RICHARD DELAFIELD. No others were named. Adjourned till 6 o'clock P. M., on next Monday.

### Extensive Operations of Counterfeiters.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

A well-concocted scheme to swindle the public by means of counterfeit $5 notes, purporting to have been issued by "The Highland Bank, of Hudson City," New-Jersey, was discovered on Tuesday night last in the Eighth Ward. About thirty of these notes were passed off upon shopkeepers and various retail dealers, in the neighborhood of Greene, Spring, Prince and Broome streets, before the fraud was discovered. A well-dressed young man, who gives his name as GEORGE MCDOUGAL, very prepossessing in his appearance, and, from his conversational powers, a man of education [illegible], at a late hour on Tuesday night, charged with being the ringleader among the counterfeiters.

Yesterday MCDOUGAL was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was confronted by four residents of the [illegible] Ward, viz., JOHN GREENE, No. 94 Prince-street; ALEXANDER WILL, No. 119 Prince-street; SAML. GRAHAM, No. 181 Spring-street, and JOSEPH CUSICK, No. 166 Prince-street, all of whom made complaints against MCDOUGAL, and testified that the accused, in company with two other young men, neither of whom has as yet been taken into custody, appeared at their respective places of business on Tuesday evening last, and in payment for a small quantity of goods sold to them, passed $5 counterfeit bill purporting to have been issued by "the Highland Bank of Hudson City," N. J. The bills are so well executed and so much do they resemble the genuine ones, and, moreover, there being no counterfeits on this bank noted in the Detector or descriptive lists of this City, that all were deceived by them. The paper is very fine, and the steel engravings upon the face of the bills is exceedingly well executed. Although we have received information that bills of this denomination were successfully passed in this City and Brooklyn to the amount of several thousands of dollars, we do not hear of more than two arrests thus far, in addition to the one above mentioned. The accused were all held for examination.

### Eighth-avenue Railway Matters.

A large mass meeting was held on Tuesday night last at Carmansville, Washington Heights, for the purpose of taking action in the extension of the Eighth-avenue cars to Harlem River, in order to open that part of the City more conveniently to the citizens of Carmansville and Washington Heights.

Among those present were Hon. Mr. Knapp, D. H. Knapp, Prof. Peet, Thomas Munson, President, D. S. Jackson, Rev. J. Howard Smith, Isaac P. Martin, Wm. Johnston, Wm. P. Dixon, Alex. N. Lewis, James Monteith, Warren Wilkinson, Capt. Harris, D. W. C. Ward, Robert Marshall, H. B. Perkins, Col. Wm. H. L. Barnes, John Dailey, J. Burnheimer, Wm. Dunning and Wm. E. Waring.

Mr. KNAPP spoke at some length, and strongly reprobated the conduct of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council for the delay in the progress of of the Eighth-avenue railroad to Harlem River, in not compelling Messrs. WHITESIDE and SMITH to complete their contracts on the line. He also spoke strongly on the conduct of Alderman BOOLE for his inconsistent conduct in the whole affair.

Mr. SWACKHAMMER reviewed the conduct of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council in the matter, denouncing them in very severe terms, and condemning the movements of Alderman BOOLE, who had promised to do so much in their behalf, and had not done anything. If all failed, he said they would have the matter brought to Albany and see how it would be treated there.

Capt. HARRIS followed Mr. SWACKHAMMER and spoke in a similar strain.

Col. WM. H. L. BARNES was the next speaker, and his address was a very enlivening one. From beginning to end, he stated that no greater injustice could be done a people than that which was meted out toward the respectable inhabitants of the west end of the City of New-York. The Eighth-avenue Railroad should long since have been running its cars to Harlem; but this was prevented by the shameful manner in which the contractors had acted. After giving the Board of Aldermen a castigation, he called upon all present to come forward and let their grievances be known, by demanding an abrogation of the charter. Then and only then would they obtain justice, and be secured in their rights from GEORGE LAW'S influence.

The meeting separated at a late hour, determined more than ever to agitate the question until the way was clearly opened from the Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem River, and thence to the City Hall.

### Board of Education.

The Board of Education met Wednesday evening, WM. E. CURTIS, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Committee on Sites and School-houses reported in favor of purchasing four lots of ground situated on the southerly side of West Twenty-third-street, commencing 200 feet west of the Seventh-avenue, for a new Grammar School in the Sixteenth Ward, at a cost of $20,000. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

The Board resolved to authorize the rebuilding of Public School No. 41, in Greenwich-avenue, in the Ninth Ward, next year.

The Finance Committee reported a recommendation of the general exercise of economy by all the local Boards, as the amount set apart for Special Appropriations was $10,260 16; and the appropriations made on account to date, $71,892 15. Excess $61,631 99.

A report from the Committee on By-Laws, recommending the passage of a resolution in favor of the Board deferring action upon all reports and resolutions for two weeks from the date of their introduction, excepting salaries of teachers and janitors, and all sums less than $250, was laid over.

### Croton Water Meeting at Carmansville.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of residents and property owners of Manhattanville, Carmansville, Fort Washington, Tubby Hook, &c., was held at Mills' Hall, Carmansville, Wednesday evening, to advocate the construction of a distributing reservoir for the upper end of the City.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., presided, and a list of Vice-Presidents, comprising Messrs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Augustus C. Richards, | Charles A. Lamont, |
| Charles M. Connolly, | Daniel Devlin, |
| William Johnson, | Henry A. Smythe, |
| John P. Cummings, | William Harris, |
| John E. Develin, | Hosea B. Perkins, |
| Jacob M. Long, | John T. Adams, |
| Wellington Clapp, | Ayelton R. Wetmore, |

was announced, L. E. MILLS acting as Secretary.

Petitions signed by the heads of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Juvenile Asylum, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Infant Asylum, &c., and by numerous residents and property holders, were submitted.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That this part of the City has increased so rapidly in population during the past ten years that the Croton water has become to them a matter of absolute necessity.

That the advantage and benefit to the inhabitants, and the advance and prosperity of this part of the City, and the security against the spread of fire that will *follow the introduction of the water will be almost beyond estimate.*

That the water is at hand, but no provision has been made for its reception and distribution, and therefore the authorities are respectfully and earnestly requested to supply the reservoir and other facilities proper for this purpose.

Speeches were made in support of the object of the meeting, and urging the passage of the bill before the Legislature on this subject.

### New-York Homeopathic College Commencement.

The third annual commencement of the New-York Homeopathic College took place at the hall of the Historical Society, corner Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, last evening. The hall was filled with lady and gentlemen friends of the graduating class, who manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings. At 8 P. M., the exercises were commenced by prayer by Rev. Dr. RIDGEWAY, after which the degree of M. D. was conferred on sixteen young gentlemen students, by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., President of the Board of Council. The following are the names of the graduates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edgar Birdsall, Newburgh, New-York. | W. S. Baker, Newark, N. J. |
| Edwin R. Heath, Auburn, New-York. | Wm. Eggert, Ottawa, C. W. |
| Granville Brown, London, C. W. | Chas. H. Miller, N. Y. City. |
| Charles Laue, Pittsburgh, Penn. | George R. Clarke, Portland, Maine. |
| Daniel B. Whittier, Fitchburgh, Mass. | George H. Beach, Meadville, New-York. |
| Charles M. Hunter, Meriden, Connecticut. | Wm. B. Rice, Niagara Falls, New-York. |
| Walter W. Armbrister, Nassau, Bahamas. | James Harkness, Yonkers, New-York. |
| | Walter Kendall, San Francisco, Cal. |
| | Robert King, Geneva, N. Y. |

W. C. BRYANT, Esq., President, delivered the welcoming speech on behalf of the Board of Council, and Dr. JOHN REES, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College, delivered the valedictory address to the graduates. DODWORTH'S string band enlivened the exercises with most delightful music. The proceedings closed at 9½ o'clock.

### Relief for the Contrabands in St. Louis—Donations Acknowledged.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In response to the appeal for the poor "contrabands" in St. Louis, made in your paper of the 20th ult., I am happy to acknowledge the following sums:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin Tatham | $100 | J. L. M. | $5 |
| James Stokes | 100 | James R. G. | 5 |
| Wm. F. Mott | 50 | J. R. B. | 5 |
| W. J. Mott, Jr. | 50 | Mrs. M., Orange, N. J. | 10 |
| D. Willis James | 100 | A Friend | 5 |
| Mrs. S. L. Spencer | 20 | A Friend | 3 |
| Two Ladies, S. W. D. | 20 | A Friend | 2 |
| Robert Bown | 25 | Mrs. LeRoy | 10 |
| Samuel Titus | 20 | W. E. D. | 100 |
| Mr. W. | 5 | And some clothing. | |
| Total | | | [illegible] |

WM. E. DODGE, Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-street.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1863.

### Selling Postage Stamps.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 2, 1863.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Some time since it was announced that, for the convenience of the public, a person would be in attendance nights at the United States Post-office in this City, to sell postage stamps, &c. For the past month such accommodation has been repeatedly refused, the person in attendance gruffly inquiring, "Why don't you buy your stamps by the dollar's worth?" As one of that class who now and then, are without the necessary stamp, and wish to mail a letter at night, I ask to be favored with this accommodation, and do not see the necessity of keeping such an officer.

L. F. A.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SUGGESTION TO LANDLORDS.—The approach of the 1st of May already begins to be heralded by the omnipresence of those disagreeable words "to let," which one sees on almost every other dwelling in this City and Brooklyn. If landlords will only adopt the suggestion which has often been made and rarely followed, of stating upon their rent-bulletins the price which they ask, instead of putting house-hunters to the trouble of traveling a mile to see some agent, or inquiring the inmates to answer the door-bell fifty times a day, they will accommodate all parties concerned, and be quite as likely to dispose of their houses as by following the old custom.

RECEPTION AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 53, NINETEENTH WARD.—The pupils of the Male Department of this school appeared last evening in a variety of exercises before a large and crowded audience of the friends and parents of the pupils. The various compositions, declamations, dialogues, and especially the military drill of the two senior classes, went off with great *éclat*, and gave unbounded delight and satisfaction. The school is in a very flourishing condition, and although opened but a few months, it has taken an enviable position among the public schools of our City.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE IN MOTT-STREET.—Coroner WILDEY, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of BRIDGET FARLEY, aged 33 years, a native of Ireland, who died at her residence, No. 134 Mott-street, from the result of injuries inflicted upon her by OWEN FARLEY, her husband, while she was in a state of intoxication. Upon the rendition of the verdict the Coroner decided to hold the husband to bail in the sum of $1,500; in default of which he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A WORTHY PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK T. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant-General to Maj.-Gen. MEADE, and who has been enjoying a brief furlough in this City, was agreeably surprised at discovering in the hall of his residence a package addressed to himself, containing a magnificent sword, with silver scabbard, inclosed in a rosewood case, epaulets, silver-leaf straps, sash, belt and a pair of silver spurs—all of which were the gift of some of the officers of the old Twelfth New-York Regiment and a few friends. On Tuesday evening Col. LOCKE entertained the donors and a limited number of other friends with a banquet. Speeches were made, toasts given, and responded to, and a pleasant time had generally. Col. LOCKE left for the seat of war last evening.

THE REINTERMENT OF BODIES, CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STREETS.—The site of the Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene and Houston streets, destroyed by fire some months since, is being rapidly built upon by the purchaser, Mr. STILLMAN, who intends erecting a factory on the spot where the church ruins stood. The human remains in the vaults beneath the church are now in process of removal to New-York Bay Cemetery. Mr. WM. H. TRAVERS, Special Inspector, appointed by City Inspector DELAVAN, will superintend the removal. About thirty persons have made application to inter the bodies of their friends on their own account.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LECTURE.—Prof. BRITTAN, who has been giving a series of philosophical lectures on the "Vital and Mental Functions," at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, accompanied by many most startling and laughable experiments on the minds, senses and nerves of motion in his hearers, will continue his course at the same place this evening, when a great number and variety of novel illustrations of mental power, will be exhibited.

BRANCH TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—A branch telegraph office has been opened by the American Telegraph Company at the office of the agent of the New-London and Boston steamboat line, Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-street. This new office meets the wants of the large number of business houses in that vicinity, and is another indication of the tendency of business toward up-town.

GIFT TO THE CENTRAL PARK.—THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., has presented to the Commissioners of the Central Park a bronze statue of a boy and swan, designed for a fountain. The statue was cast by the celebrated GEISS, of Berlin. It will shortly be put in place on the Park, and display a jet of water.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DUMMY ENGINE.—The citizens of East New-York—being at the termination of Atlantic-avenue, upon which it is proposed to run the dummy engine, and against which the property-owners along the route protest—held a meeting at the Howard House on Wednesday evening, over which Mr. C. R. MILLER presided. The discussion on the subject of the dummy was free to all sides, and views were expressed for and against. At the conclusion, a series of resolutions were adopted favorable to the dummy. The resolutions are to be sent to the members of the Legislature from Kings County and to the Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn.

THE RECENT COUNTERFEITING CASE.—JEREMIAH COWLES, arrested some days since on the charge of manufacturing counterfeit bills on the Bank of Westfield, Mass., was brought before Justice PERRY, yesterday, for examination, but defence not being ready, the case was postponed until Tuesday of next week. The young man, RICHARD TAYLOR, arrested as an accomplice, (in the employ of the accused as a printer, at specified wages,) was released on bonds to appear as a witness on the examination.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—At a recent election for officers of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, (militia,) JOHN Q. ADAMS was chosen Lieutenant Colonel, and JOHN A. WALSH Major.

## NEW-JERSEY.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. PARKER.—GOV. PARKER has made the following appointments, which have been confirmed by the Senate: Judges of Court of Errors and Appeals—G. F. FORT, vice J. RISLEY, resigned; E. L. B. WALES, vice JOSHUA SWAIN, term expired. Trustee of Normal School—W. A. WHITEHEAD.

NEWARK UNION LEAGUE.—The Union League of Newark is making preparations for a mammoth public meeting of the loyal citizens of Newark and vicinity. Gens. BUTLER and HAMILTON have been invited, and other eminent gentlemen will be written to.

NEWARK COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular monthly meeting of the Common Council of Newark will be held at the City Hall this afternoon and evening.

### England's Encouragement of the Rebellion.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

On reading, this morning, the article from the London *Daily News*, I turned directly to the editorial page for your comments, and found them. Just they are, and American, as always. But—pardon my presumption—they do not seem to me to go far enough, are too brief, and too moderate in tone for the occasion. Allow me to disgorge my spleen. I shall have readers and applauders, rely upon it.

You call for a demand for explanations and a discontinuance of the underhand hostility revealed to us in the *News*. But what good will it do? The British Government interfered with respect to the *Alabama*—but, *too late*. The *Oreto* was arrested for a time in New-Providence—but *sufficient cause was not found to detain her*. Nothing will be done in the present case until every ship of the rebel navy has sailed.

Has any of us forgotten the record of Copenhagen? In the year 1807, on a mere suspicion that NAPOLEON would get possession of the Danish fleet, the British Ministry had the effrontery to propose its temporary surrender to the custody of Great Britain. The Crown Prince refused with indignation. How could he else, were he not a coward or a slave? And for this assertion of a God-given independence, and in the mere intention of preventing conjectural aid to their enemy, the British, without further premonition, shelled his capital, and, when the horrors of this unjustifiable bombardment had compelled capitulation, carried off the whole fleet, with everything appertaining to it, to England. Were we building vessels, or suffering them to be built, even one or two, far more a navy, to serve against any one of her enemies, how long would England leave our dockyards unassailed? Situated as we are, fighting a foe whom we have suffered to arm himself offensively and defensively, while on one side stands England and the other France, watching for an opportunity to strike in, and caring little which side gets the better so that they are advantaged, what can we do? Disappointed in the *Trent* imbroglio, which we will remember England exultingly proclaimed, through the many voices of her most insolent Press, was to *sweep our navy from the seas*, she is determined to do through the traitor-rebels what she has no further pretext for doing directly, and not all our protests will make her move one jot in compliance with a reclamation—until it be too late, and then we shall have the old hypocrisy to swallow and to nauseate us. But if we do more than remonstrate—if we make so much as even a *threat of war*—what then? My word for it, the challenge will be accepted, and Great Britain and the bastard Confederacy will do more obtainly what otherwise the Confederacy must effect alone, with England in the background holding her quiver and helping her to fresh arrows.

The Dominant Isle with England is *power*. To rob [illegible] would crush any other nation as remorselessly as a child would a butterfly; only, with this difference—that the child would not claim to have acted in the interests of "humanity and civilization." England has not been able to prevent the construction of the present powerful navy of the United States. The next best thing is to build up an antagonist to it in the South. In this balance of power she foresees restored the prestige of her naval supremacy, and France shall be shall [illegible].

To this determined, deadly and secret, though thinly veiled, hostility of our grandmother, we may as well make up our minds. The English are determined to render the fissure in the Union permanent, cost what it may, that is, of public money or public honor. It is the result of our supineness and hesitancy that it has gone so far, and that no outrage which, invert the parties, England would not stop ten minutes longer than necessary to punish severely in us, can be doubled and quadrupled against us with impunity. But what a pitiful spectacle does it present of that great nation, greater than was ever Rome, and tenfold more unscrupulous, taking advantage of our troubles to do that which in other circumstances she would not dare and has not dared to do! The queen-bee, the first act in her reign, employs herself fiercely and determinedly to destroy all her rivals, but she does it openly and unassisted. England, more like the bully, kicks at her hated rival, whose hands are busy with a less treacherous assailant.

> "Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
> *Hae tibi erunt artes;* pacisque imponere morem,
> Parcere *superbis*, et debellare *disruptos*."

The sense is good, if not the quantity; and you will pardon the distortion of the language, for the sake of the application.

L. O.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

### What Schools Can Do for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It was my good fortune to purchase, a few days ago, at the moderate sum of fifteen cents, a ticket of admission to a fair for the sick and wounded soldiers. I say, good fortune, for never did I make an investment affording so much pleasure and satisfaction. Last Friday afternoon and evening was the time appointed by the young ladies of Miss STONE'S Seminary, in East Fifteenth-street, for holding a fair, and on repairing thither at an early hour, I was highly gratified to find the spacious parlors well filled with visitors, and the young girls actively engaged at their respective tables, in exhibiting and selling their contents. Although this was, for them, a novel vocation, they nevertheless evinced a tact for gathering in the "root of all evil" that would not discredit any modern Shylock. This exhibition had been in contemplation for several weeks, and during that period the scholars had been devoting their leisure hours to the production of various useful and ornamental articles, which, with the contributions made by sympathizing friends, not only filled, but adorned their stands. After a number of sales had been effected in the usual manner, a disposition to try luck manifested itself, and lotteries were like magic instituted. This was not only tolerated by the fair dealers, but the inclination to try Dame Fortune absolutely encouraged.

In this manner an endless variety of articles were disposed of at most satisfactory prices. Too much praise could not be bestowed on the Principal of the school for this most laudable enterprise, and the results bore ample testimony to her judicious management. As early as 10 o'clock the young philanthropists had sold most of their wares, and, fatigued with the labors of the day, but with joyous hearts, they began to depart for their happy homes, and the ensuing day had the proud satisfaction of learning that their noble efforts had contributed to the cause not merely a mite, but the munificent sum of *four hundred dollars*. May God bless and prosper them for their good and timely action, and when age shall creep upon and deprive them of many of the enjoyments of life, may they always have a source of pleasure in recurring to this event in their youthful days, when they united to contribute so largely to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, whose precious lives had been nobly devoted to the salvation of our glorious country.

V. P. S.

## THE CITY GOVERNMENT

[OFFICIAL.]

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, March 5, 1863—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz: Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of the Church of Saint Boniface for a donation sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Elisha Kingsland and others, Street [illegible]tors, relative to fixing the amount of their pay same as those of the Health Wardens.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have the cellar of house of Hose Company number Twenty-three dug out and fitted up, expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Healy—

*Resolved, That William O'Shea be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.*

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That Houston-street, between Lewis-street and the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the wood work in the hall-ways of the City Hall be painted, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Wiseburn for the sum of seventy-five dollars, for services rendered as Janitor in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Volunteer Family Aid Fund of the Sixth District, for the months of January and February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set therein, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolution to reduce the grade and relay the sidewalks on the southwest corner of Laight and Hudson streets, with ordinance attached.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Second Assistant Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, for the amount of salary as said clerk for the months of January and February, up to the fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, he having performed the services during that period, under the ordinance recently adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resignation of Daniel Cotoir, as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Gross offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Edward Schoonmaker be and he hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place and stead of Daniel Cotoir, resigned.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to compensation for the use of the Morse telegraph patent by the City.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to resolution, calling for the amounts paid the several newspapers for advertising for the City and County during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, to pay Job Drew one hundred dollars for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, to donate three hundred and twenty-five dollars to W. H. Charbut, for loss of horse and damages.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, to

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Commissioner Kennedy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stand adjourned until Saturday, seventh inst., at two o'clock, P. M. JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Part I.—Over and Terminer. Part II.—Nos. 2122, 2215, 2291, 2292, 2794, 2840, 2443, 2097, 2019, 2063½. Part III.—Nos. 1172, 1052, 1065, 1166, 592, 6½, 1022, 1101, 1101, 1126, 1194, 1116, 1156, 1263, 1271, 1273, 1276, 1280, 1283.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No Calendar until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 261, 264, 1116, 1227, 1271, 1403, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1658. Part II.—Nos. 1766, 2012, 1736, 2141, 1625, 1906, 1826, 1836, 1846, 1842, 1846, 1852, 1854.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 1024, 1210, 1211, 1137, 1163, 1281, 1223, 663, 675½, 946, 1105, 277, 101, 747, 1201. Part II.—Nos. 1242, 1219, 1255, 1256, 1259, 1266, 1250, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1264, 1265, 1268, 1269, 1271.

### Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

*The United States* vs. *The Schooner Florida.*—This vessel was captured by the *Matthew Vassar*, on Jan. 11, 1863, at sea, near Little River Inlet, off the coast of North Carolina. No one appeared to defend the suit. The vessel was a British vessel, with a register to H. R. Saunders, of Nassau. She had on board a clearance at Nassau for Beaufort. The master of the vessel testified that he had bought the vessel, he being a resident of North Carolina, and that the real voyage was from Nassau to any port of North Carolina he could get into.

Vessel condemned and forfeited.

*The United States* vs. *The Sloop Maccoon.*—This vessel was captured by the *Quaker City* on Jan. 4, 1863, going out of Charleston harbor with a cargo of spirits of turpentine. The cargo was sent to this port and libeled as prize; the vessel being dispatched at $200 and taken for the Government service. The owner of the vessel, her mate and one passenger, were brought here and examined as witnesses. The owner resided in Charleston, and denied all allegiance to the Government of the United States. He had attempted to come out of Charleston once before unsuccessfully. His voyage was for Nassau and back. She was carrying a mail to Nassau, which westbound overboard. No papers were found on the vessel. No defence was interposed in the suit.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

*The United States* vs. *The Sloop Wave and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured June 27, 1862, in Mississippi Sound, by the brig *Bahia*. The vessel not being seaworthy, her cargo was brought here in other vessels. On July 30 the District Attorney, on application to the Court, obtained an order for the examination of a person present at the capture, but not belonging to the *Wave*. He testified that the capture was made as alleged, and that the vessel was appropriated to the use of the United States, and that the captures were made because the vessel and cargo were Confederate property, and were bound from Mobile to Pascagoula, both blockaded ports. Only four persons were on board the sloop. They were of a low class, and were not brought to this port. No papers were found on board of her.

Process in this cause was returned on Sept. 29 by the Marshal. His return was, that he had attached the vessel and cargo. No one appeared to defend the suit.

*Held by the Court*—That on the proofs the Marshal's return was correct only as to the cargo. That was present and within the reach of process, but it could only be served symbolically on the vessel, and there is no evidence of an appearance in her behalf.

That there is no legal proof furnished for omitting to bring to this port the persons apprehended with the vessel, nor is that degree of proof given adequate to show that she was enemy property or had violated the blockade.

That as to the cargo which was in actual custody, the monition issued on such seizure, and legally served and not replied to, furnishes *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the allegations made against it.

That the libelants, therefore, are entitled to a decree of condemnation and forfeiture against the cargo.

That the sloop is acquitted in the suit, for want of legal arrest and prosecution as to her.

### United States District Court—March 3.

Before Judge Betts.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The March term of this Court opened this morning. After the return of process, Judge Betts announced to the Bar that the calendar would be called to-morrow, peremptorily, but cases being put upon the calendar for the day; just if they prior cases were prepared for hearing during the term, they would go on the calendar and be called in their order; that no engagement of counsel elsewhere would be taken as an excuse; that the members of the Bar would have an opportunity to try every case on the calendar, but when the case was called, the Court would take no excuse, except sickness or some other overwhelming reason, for the case going off.

### Liability of Indorsers as Surety.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

*Francis P. Leary* vs. *Thomas Cassidy et al.*—This was an action on a promissory note by one McGill, indorsed by Cassidy, and after him the indorsement of the payee. The note was subsequently passed away with the two certain dodgers to serve on it. The payee took up the note after maturity, and passed it to the plaintiff; but the signature of Cassidy "was erased at the time of payment."

The Court held that, although Cassidy indorsed as "surety," he was entitled to all the rights of indorser in regard to demand protest, and that the erasure of Cassidy's name, in the absence of testimony explaining the same, was presumptive evidence that his liability had ceased.

On motion, the complaint was dismissed.

Champion Bissell for plaintiff; R. D. Hatch and C. D. Newman for defendant.

### The Fort Gansevoort Property Contest—A Story of Proceedings Granted Pending Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*The People, &c., ex rel. James B. Taylor et al.*, vs. *Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller.*—In this proceeding, the Comptroller made his return to the writ of peremptory mandamus, and on application of the Counsel to the Corporation a stay of proceedings without security was granted, pending the appeal to the General Term, taken by the Comptroller—the appeal to be heard at the May term.

### An Action against the Sheriff—Verdict for Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

*William Garrison* vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the late Sheriff for the alleged wrongful detention of a roan horse, of the value of $250, of which the plaintiff claims to be the owner, and which the Sheriff seized on an execution in an action brought in the Superior Court, by one James Brien against James Garrison and Andrew C. Garrison. Judgment was obtained in that action on or about the 12th day of May, 1862, in favor of said James Brien for the sum of $342, and execution was issued against the said James and Andrew C. Garrison, which was delivered to the defendant in this suit, and the sum of $342, with interest, being due upon said judgment, the defendant, to satisfy the judgment, seized upon the personal property of the judgment debtors.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $200, the value of the horse.

R. Harrington for plaintiff; A. J. Vandepoel for defendant.

### An Action to Recover for Personal Injuries, and the Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Henry Weber, Sr., Guardian of Henry Weber, Jr., infant*, vs. *Joseph Bauer and James (Sener.)*—The plaintiff sued, in behalf of his ward, to recover for injuries alleged to have been suffered by the child in consequence of his having been caught into the wheel of a steam coffee grinding machine, while in the store of the defendants, No. 49 Vesey-street, in this City, on or about the 23d of February, 1862.

The plaintiff alleged that notwithstanding the fact that the defendants had an auction at their place on the day in question, they still left this machine in motion, and in such an exposed or careless manner that the child, in attempting to pass it, did so injured that the action was commenced.

The answer was a general denial of all the allegations of the complaint, and that the defendants were partners, in business, at No. 49 Vesey-street. When the action came on for trial in April last, in consent of plaintiff's counsel, the Court held that as an infant it was present for the benefit of the guardian, and as the age limit of the infant plaintiff was, therefore, allowed to withdraw a juror and the motion to be over until the title could be transferred to "Henry Weber, Sr., the late Guardian Henry Weber, Sr."

The motion for leave to amend was opposed by the defendant' counsel, upon his affidavit setting forth that the plaintiff elected on the trial to go on as if the action was for his own benefit, and called his wife to testify; whereupon defendants' counsel objected to her testimony in the case, she being the wife of the plaintiff, and the Court sustained the objection; and that thereupon the plaintiff's counsel claimed leave and was allowed to withdraw a juror.

The Court, at Special Term, permitted the plaintiff to amend as proposed, and the defendants appealed from the order to the General Term, where the order was affirmed.

The cause stands upon the calendar for trial again, and the complaint was discharged.

D. E. Taylor for plaintiff; Adriance & Vanderpoel for defendants.

### Alleged Wrongful Seizure and Detention.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Rudy.

*John C. Johnson* vs. *John Rudderow et als.*—This case was stated in Tuesday's Times. The plaintiff brought his action to recover of defendants for the wrongful taking a stock of cloths, &c. from plaintiff's store, No. 288 Bowery, in June, 1861.

The defendants claimed that the property was taken by the Sheriff in the discharge of his official duty under an attachment against Archibald Johnson, to whom, they alleged, the property belonged. The verdict is now given for plaintiff for $600, with interest from the date of the seizure.

John E. Rankert for plaintiff; Scudder & Carter for defendants.

### Will of E. P. Christy—Motion for Counsel Fee to Contestants Denied.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

*In the Matter of E. P. Christy's Estate.*—In this case a motion was made by contestants for a counsel fee, on the ground that the account is likely to be a protracted one, and the contestants have no means of their own by which to prosecute the matter, and that it will be hardship not to make an allowance.

The motion was opposed by the executors on the ground that the Surrogate has no power to make such an allowance.

The Surrogate decided that although the present might be a case of hardship, still there was no remedy, as he had clearly no power to allow counsel fees out of the estate. If parties consented, he would make a reasonable allowance, but not otherwise.

The motion was denied, without costs to either party.

Samuel Jones and C. K. Smith for motion; A. W. Bradford and F. G. Clark opposed.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Low and others* vs. *Graydon and others.*—Order settled.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*Ryer* vs. *Hayward.*—Motion granted for fourth Friday in March.

*Lamoureux* vs. *Moffatt; Van Allen, Receiver* vs. *Wesley; Britton* vs. *Smith; Germania Life Insurance Company* vs. *Dunkomb; Same* vs. *Same; Scotto* vs. *O'Neil and others; Healy* vs. *Hooper, et al.; Wright et al.* vs. *Moore et al.; Ketchum* vs. *Cockrell; Chase* vs. *Babcock, &c.; Nichols* vs. *Levy et al.; Tower* vs. *Frost, et al., Dobbin* vs. *Long; Randell* vs. *Baker; Johnston et al.* vs. *Neeser.*—Motions granted.

*Ward* vs. *Murray et al.*—Granted for fourth Friday of March.

*Turner* vs. *Pinckney.*—Motion granted for third Friday of March.

*Sutton, Jr.*, vs. *Sutton et al.*—Order granted.

*Turner* vs. *Turner.*—Reference ordered.

*Townsend et al.* vs. *Foundry et al.*—Motion granted.

*Gilbert Shepard*, vs. *Gilbert Aspinland, Receiver.*—Security to be given in $2,000.

*American Guano Company* vs. *Gibbins et al.*—Order granted.

*Martin* vs. *Martin.*—Motion dismissed.

*Phelps* vs. *Post, et al.*—Motion granted for fourth Friday in March.

*Franklin* vs. *Bank, et al.*—Motion denied with $5 costs.

Before Justice Roberts.

*Webb* vs. *Ireland*; *Rush* vs. *Carlen, et al.*—Motions denied.

*Hoyt, et al.*, vs. *Schreuder.*—Report confirmed and judgment ordered.

*Tanner, &c.*, vs. *Andrews.*—Motion for Receiver granted.

Jane A. Haynes vs. James H. Haynes; Margaret McKinzie vs. Collin N. McKinzie; Mary Elsworth vs. Wm. H. Elsworth; Dedrich Faber vs. Henrietta Faber; Kate L. Uglow vs. James Uglow.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Wanner vs. Wanner; Baldwin vs. Storm, et al.; Jay, Receiver, De Groot, et al.; Arnold vs. Fowle, et als.—Motions denied.

*Ward* vs. *M. J. de Costa Lima Viana, et al.*—Judgment ordered.

*In the Matter of the Recommitting of the Artisans' Insurance Company.*—Order granted.

*Bonis* vs. *Bonnarist, et als.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

*Davis* vs. *Same*; In the Matter of the Petition of McFarlin, next Friend, et al.—Orders granted.

*Gordon* vs. *Doughty et al.*—Commission granted with stay.

*In the Matter of the Application of Bloodgood et al.*—Order granted confirming report.

*Roosevelt, et al.*, vs. *Boyer et al.*; *Cozzens* vs. *Schroeder.*—Reports confirmed and judgments ordered.

*Christ, et al.* vs. *Cushing et al.*—The examination of the debtor, being disclosed no property. He is entitled to his costs.

*Markus* vs. *Dessa.*—Motion granted, provided the plaintiff, in five days, pay $10 costs of motion, file consent to refer, and give security in the sum of $100, &c.

*Wright et al.*, vs. *Miller et al.*; In the Matter of the Receiver.—Orders granted.

*Gasan* vs. *Kennedy et al.*—Motion granted if plaintiff, within five days, pay $20 trial fee, $10 costs of motion and disbursements, &c.

*Berry* vs. *Cassidy, &c.*—Receiver substituted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*Devlin et al.* vs. *Hastings, &c.*; *The Same* vs. *The Same*; *Ward* vs. *Barrows.*—Motions granted.

*Hanson et al.* vs. *Abbott et al.*; *Woodman* vs. *Goodenough.*—Motions denied, costs to abide event.

*Eberstadt* vs. *Baker*; *The Same*; *In the Matter of Wm. Winter, an infant.*—Motions granted until terms are complied with, and, for this purpose, adjournments made by the commissioner, if payments are not made.

*Olmsted* vs. *Thomson and others.*—Motion granted and reference ordered.

*Nichols* vs. *Martinel and others.*—Motion to confirm report granted, and for an allowance beyond the amount fixed by statute of two per cent.

*Pagan* vs. *Morgan.*—Motion granted to change place of trial to Oneida County.

*Van Duzen et al.* vs. *Barton.*—Motion for attachment granted; bail to be taken in $1500.

*Starke* vs. *Bridesell.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs; answer to be served within five days.

*Sweeney* vs. *Dies.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

*Lum et al.* vs. *Stevens.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

*Davis* vs. *Davison et al.*—Motion denied.

*Smith* vs. *Arnold.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

*The Same* vs. *The Same.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Monell and Mosell.

*Pignolet* vs. *Greer et al.*—So much of the order appealed from as denies the motion to bring in additional defendants and to serve an amended complaint, reversed. In all other respects the order is affirmed.

Before Justices Barbour, Brady, White and Monell.

*Scott, Executor*, vs. *Slater.*—Judgment reversed. New trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by MONELL and BARBOUR.

Before Justice Barbour.

*Daly* vs. *Clapp*; *Falconer* vs. *Rivers et al.*—Orders granted.

*Stephens et al.* vs. *Hall et al.*—Further papers to be furnished to the Court.

*Carpenter* vs. *Crystal.*—Motion to cancel undertaking—the verdict having been paid—denied.

*March* vs. *Crittenden.*—Referred to Hon. Murray Hoffman, to hear and determine.

### Divorce.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Julia Leal* vs. *Jacinto Degovia Leal.*—This was an action to obtain a divorce on the ground of the alleged adultery of the defendant. The case was referred, and upon the coming in of the report, a divorce a vinculo was now granted to the plaintiff, together with the care and custody of her children.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**...March 5, 1863.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg. | 99 | 100 Erie Railway Pref. | 90½ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup. | 100¼ | 100 do | 90½ |
| 20,000 do | 100¼ | 150 Pacific M. S. S. Co. | 34 |
| 1,000 do | 100¼ | 20 do | 34 |
| 12,000 U. S. 5s '74 Coup | 94½ | 200 do | 33½ |
| 19,000 Treas. 7.3 10 p. ct. | | 150 do | 33½ |
| Notes, Oct. & Apl. | 104½ | 200 Erie Railway | 76½ |
| 10,000 do. Feb. & Aug. | 104½ | 100 do | 76½ |
| 25,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. | 99½ | 1200 do | 76 |
| 17,000 do | 99½ | 200 do | 75½ |
| 12,000 do | Nov. 99 | 200 do | 76 |
| 3,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90 | 63 | 200 do | 76½ |
| 3,000 Mo. St. 6s | 88 | 100 do | 76½ |
| 20,000 do | 88½ | 100 do | 76½ |
| 1,000 Cal. St. 7s | 100½ | 100 do | 76½ |
| 13,000 do | 100 | 100 Hud. Riv. R. | 96½ |
| 1,000 Virginia St. 6s | 70 | 200 do | 96½ |
| 5,000 Erie 4th M. Bd | 111½ | 50 do | 96½ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Harlem R. | 34½ | 100 Chic. & N. W. int. asd. | 71 |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg. | 100 | 100 do | 71 |
| 2,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup. | 100 | 100 do | 71 |
| 1,000 U. S. 5s '74 Coup. | 94½ | 100 do | 71 |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. | 99½ | 100 do | 71 |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s '90 | 63 | 200 do | 71½ |
| 1,000 do | 63 | 200 do | 71½ |
| 1,000 do | 63 | 200 do | 71½ |
| 1,000 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LOVE; OR THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—HOUSEHOLD FAIRY.

WALLACK'S—BUSY-BODY.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—FOUR PANORAMAS IN ONE NIGHT.

CLINTON HALL. (Astor Place)—PSYCHOLOGICAL LECTURE AND EXPERIMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES PATTES DE MOUCHE.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—SUNSET ON THE COAST OF MAINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SARANELLA; OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. RAOUL; OR, THE WRECK OF LIFE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—WEIR'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The Government, our Washington correspondent says, is still without any authentic information from either Vicksburgh, Charleston or Savannah. There is probably, therefore, no truth in the reports which have been put in circulation, of important operations at these points. In the face of this, however, the Washington *Star* states positively that Maj.-Gen. DIX telegraphed the President on Tuesday evening, stating that rebel papers had been received at Fortress Monroe, containing the important intelligence that Fort McAllister had fallen into the hands of the Union forces. The Washington *Republican* is equally positive in its assertion that such a telegram was received by the President.

In connection with the reports of the withdrawal of the rebels from Vicksburgh, the following from a Murfreesboro letter (Feb. 28) is of interest: "News received here indicates that Vicksburgh is to be evacuated by the rebels. Everything except the supplies for the army is removing. The army has been removed east of Black River. Sickness in their army is terrible, and the desertions are great."

According to the rebel official reports, said to have been received in Washington, the gunboat *Indianola* was so badly damaged in the action with the rebel rams that she was rendered useless to her captors. She is represented to be now sunk in the Mississippi, some distance below Vicksburgh.

Gen. HOOKER has issued an important order, designating certain regiments and batteries which do not come up to the requisite standard of discipline, and also those which have excelled in soldierly conduct. The former he shuts out from all furloughs until their condition shall have been improved—the latter he rewards, by increasing the number of furloughs, both to officers and men.

Nothing of special importance was done by the United States Senate yesterday. A number of new members took the oath and their seats. It was resolved to return all nominations of military officers, etc., not confirmed by the late Senate, to the President. After the adjournment the President's Private Secretary reached the Capitol with several Executive communications, which will probably be acted upon to-day.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to authorize the making of sidewalks and the planting of shade-trees along the highways of the State, was reported favorably; also, the bill authorizing the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions to grant new trials; also, the bills legalizing acts of the Corporation of New-York relating to volunteers. The latter were immediately passed. A majority report was made in favor of allowing dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central Railroad. Notice was given that a minority report would be presented. Among the bills introduced was one to extend the time for the collection of taxes to the 1st of June, 1863.

In the Assembly, several explanations were made respecting the charges against Speaker CALLICOT. The Annual Appropriation bill was debated throughout the morning session.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Inman screw-steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of Feb. 19, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings the United States mails and 449 bales of cotton. Her advices have been mostly anticipated.

The Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, instructed a Committee to report what steps are necessary to be taken in view of the burning of the ship *Jacob Bell*. Addresses were made by Messrs. A. A. LOW, P. M. WETMORE, JONATHAN STURGIS, S. B. CHITTENDEN, PELATIAH PERIT and other merchants, who complained bitterly of the course of Great Britain in the matter.

The Municipal Harbor Defence Commission met yesterday, and adopted a series of rules for their government, and also resolved to invite Admiral PAULDING, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Esq., Capt. ERICSSON, and other gentlemen of ability and experience, to lay before them their views as to the best means of defending the harbor. The Commission adjourned to 6 P. M. of Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A message was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Finance Committee, suggesting that provision be made, in the City Appropriation for 1863, to purchase for the Corporation the right of the patent telegraph apparatus now in use here, instead of paying for the right of each instrument that is brought into service—the latter being, in the opinion of the Mayor, too expensive a proceeding. The Comptroller sent in, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, a statement of the sums paid for City and County advertising during 1862. It appears that $72,017 03 was paid out on City account to forty-two newspapers, and thirty-eight newspapers received $17,496 71 on County account. The *Express* heads the list, having received $19,085 29 for City advertising alone, being $8,000 more than was received by any other paper, the *Transcript* getting a little over $11,000. The *World* got $9,000 on City account. The figures for other papers do not range above $6,500. The Board made the City Appropriation bill the special order for 2 P. M. on next Saturday, and adjourned to that time.

The Second Annual Commencement of Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place last evening, at Irving Hall, in the presence of a crowded audience. SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., presided. Forty-two graduates received the degree of M. D., and addresses were delivered by Prof. FRANK H. HAMILTON, on behalf of the Faculty; by Mr. DRAPER, on behalf of the Trustees; by T. L. CALLAHAN, on behalf of the graduates, and by Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES.

The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the New-York University was held last evening, when fifty-six graduates, representing about one-half of the States of the Union, received the degree of M. D. An interesting and instructive farewell address was delivered to the graduates by Prof. METCALF.

The Monitor *Lehigh*, at Chester, Penn., it is expected will be ready for service by the first of next month. Nearly all the machinery is in place, her turret is up, and the guns will be mounted in in a few days. This vessel, like the one sent from Chester a short time since, is constructed in the most substantial manner, and, in the estimation of many, is fit for sea service.

There was another fall of *ten per cent.* in Gold Coin yesterday, attended by great excitement in Wall and William streets. The Stock market ruled steady and rather firm at the close.

The extraordinary fall and unprecedented excitement in the Gold market, yesterday, seriously impeded operations in domestic Produce and General Merchandise. A very limited business was transacted at the Produce Exchange. Flour was quoted down 15c.@25c. per bbl.; Wheat, nominally, 5c.@8c., and Corn 2c.@3c. per bushel. Provisions and Whisky were also generally cheaper. The movements in Groceries, Oils, Hay, Hops and Tobacco, were quite moderate. Cotton declined about 2c. per pound, and closed heavily. The freight engagements were unimportant.

## The Copperheads and Foreign Intervention.

The Copperheads, small in number, in both branches of Congress, refused to vote for the resolutions against foreign interference. They all went either plumply against them, or dodged. This thing should be noted. It is another illustration of the lack of national feeling which marks all this creeping, cold-blooded breed.

Nobody pretends that the resolutions contained either sentiment or language calculated needlessly to offend foreign sensibilities. Though earnest and decided, they were still temperate and courteous. They ascribed the offers to mediate to a misunderstanding, impugning no motives; they set forth the inherent impossibility of submitting the national authority to arbitration; they expressed an unqualified determination to maintain that authority inviolate; they declared that the only practical effect of any foreign proposition, however designed, was to encourage and stay up the rebellion; and they publicly announced that "Congress will be obliged to look upon any *further* attempts in the same direction as an unfriendly act." Certainly the dignity and the interests of the Republic required nothing less than this plain statement. It is precisely because the Copperheads care nothing for the dignity or the interests of the Republic that they refused to sustain it.

Mr. POWELL and Mr. SAULSBURY, the leaders of this faction in the Senate, both freely avowed that they would hail with joy any foreign mediation calculated to produce peace. They would not only permit foreign potentates to step in and regulate our domestic affairs, *but would thank them for it. It is* almost incredible that the same Chamber which, in other times, rang with such indignation if a European Power did but presume to put its foot on one square yard of sand or bog between Cape Horn and the Great Lakes, should now give out these piteous whinings that some good nation would be kind enough to come over and make disposition of our very altars and firesides. It would absolutely stagger belief were it not that the factious spirit, whence this emanates, had already showed itself capable of any extent of vileness. He who has once made up his mind to accept this rebellion as his master, is prepared to crouch before anything. There is not a power on the earth, nor in the regions under the earth, before which he does not feel like crawling. His soul becomes essentially servile. Manhood quits him. BURKE said that "there was something about the accursed French Revolution which poisoned everything." It is so with this revolution. It changes every nature which comes in contact with it—if not infuriating it into a demon, debasing it into a reptile.

But it is supposed that even creeping things have their subtlety. Where is it here? What Copperhead can for a moment presume that the American people are going to come down to his level? How can it be conceived that a whole people should, in a few short months, so degenerate? Individuals may sink quickly; but great States never. It takes generations to abase the once high spirit of a nation. Independence of foreign control and influence has always been the dominant feeling of this Republic. It was infused by the very authors of its being, and has always grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength. It has operated probably more than any other single element to shape the speech and thought and action of the nation. It had come to be recognized the world over as the peculiar test of American blood. Nothing could be more absurd than to imagine that such a national quality would pass away in the day of the nation's adversity. The old Castilian pride has survived centuries of misfortune, and nothing was more certain than that the American spirit of independence would hold good through at least one sad year or two.

We tell these abject creatures that there can be no foreign interference, however much they may invite it. The resolutions, which have commanded every loyal vote in Congress, embody the spirit of the nation. Come what may, they will be maintained. Europe, if she doubts, will be made to understand that this Republic is not dead yet; that it lives, and means to live; and that it will fight to the death sooner than submit to foreign dictation, or abate one jot or tittle of its absolute self-control. There has been no time from the beginning of this rebellion in which foreign interference could be undertaken without war; nor will there be any such time to the end. Sooner than peaceably submit to it, true Americans would see every wave that laves their shores reddened with blood. They will not give up their birthright, even though they have to fight the world in arms. The country that once consents to put its destinies at the disposition of foreign monarchs, is no longer fit to have any destiny but a dishonorable grave. The Nemesis of human affairs, in fact, always reserves that fate for a people so derelict. For a time, perhaps, nations self-abandoned to dependence, like Turkey, may maintain a feeble distracted existence, but they are sure, sooner or later, to die a shameful wretched death. It will be infinitely better for this Republic to go down with its gorgeous ensign in "one red burial blent," than that it should have a name to live under that flag refashioned, and replaced as monarchs might bid. Republican freedom would, in the one case, sometime rise with new strength and glory; in the other, it would sink into irrecoverable impotence and contempt.

But it is idle to talk of this. Ardently as these miserable minions of the rebellion may desire a foreign combination against the integrity of the Republic, it will not come; or, if it does come, it will come in vain. The national supremacy will prevail against all foes, without or within. We have no more doubt of it than that the Continent itself will stand, however, the waters rage.

## From One Extreme to Another.

Our neighbor, the *Herald*, whose financial and editorial columns labored, a few days since, to prove that the Government has created a paper expansion of thirteen hundred and odd millions, suddenly discovered yesterday, on the fall of five per cent. in Gold, that "the day of specie payments is not far distant." This transition is so sudden and extreme, that we shall not be surprised to read in the same journal this morning that on the further break down of ten per cent. in gold, the day for specie payments has actually arrived.

This sort of argument, if seriously designed as such, is baldly fallacious on both extremes. It is worse. It is mischievous in the highest degree to the substantial credit of the Government, and in its tendency embarrassing to the operations of the Treasury. The semi-secession gold speculators in this market, resident here and at Washington, recently labored, with scarcely an effort to conceal their real purpose, to put up the premium to one hundred per cent., that is, one dollar in gold for two in United States Notes; and at this point the credit of the Government was to break down with our own people, and the financial misfortune to the Government, to reach the crisis of the repudiation of all Treasury paper in trade and in payment for the supplies of the army and navy. That there was force in this calculation, and that there would have been imminent danger of serious if not for the moment fatal, embarrassment in the operations of the Government in case that so high a premium on Gold had been made, we shall not now stop to question. That it *would have added enormously to the cost of the war there is no rational ground to doubt.* The enemies of the Government, whether as participants or lookers on, thoroughly understood the real tendency of the speculation and certainly intensified accordingly. They were gratified to the measure of 174 per cent. before the Loan bill of Congress was consummated; chiefly, however, through their own enormous speculative purchases for cash and on time, and the ready facilities for carrying that gold, afforded by certain brokers of easy loyalty, and certain banks and bankers of no genuine sense of loyalty whatever, in William and Wall streets. And no sooner had the Loan bill been agreed upon, in conference between the two Houses, and to the entire satisfaction and conservative views of the Secretary of the Treasury, than the parties referred to are encouraged by the perverted and most extravagant story of the thirteen hundred millions expansion. This, however, was not sufficient to keep up the price, and soon we had the additional help of the oft-repeated rumors of disaster at Vicksburgh, the Washington secession gamblers in gold adding millions to their purchases on the strength of their own scandalous inventions. The ultimate result is now before the public. The thirteen hundred millions are exploded. The Vicksburgh disaster has not yet turned up. Gold has gone down 15 per cent. and the end of the reaction is not yet.

But the Government and the banks are quite as far from the day of specie payments as though these purely gambling operations against the credit of both had not had their ups and downs—130 to 174 per cent. No rational man, with the slightest degree of candor, looks for such a day before the close of the war. No loyal man truly desires it, if there is the slightest hazard that any attempt to bring about resumption would endanger the success of the war, or the ability of the Government to raise money for its vigorous and successful prosecution. That nothing of the kind is now contemplated at the Treasury or in banking circles, is as certain as the impracticability of accomplishing it. The mischief of broaching or seriously agitating such a step is not one whit less than the converse of the proposition that the Loan bill is to produce an immeasurable inflation of paper money, and to render an early return to specie payments after the war an impossibility. The labor of every true man on this subject should be to reduce the premium on gold to the rational point it was made to depart from by a wicked, demoralizing, and, in good part, traitorous speculation some months ago. It will be time enough to talk of specie payments after the war. Meanwhile, the country may rest assured that under the new Loan act Mr. CHASE will do nothing to render such an event easy and practicable until after the restoration of the National authority through the length and breadth of a common Union.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—We publish this morning, in advance of the documents recently submitted to Congress upon the subject of Mexican affairs, the able circular of the present accomplished Minister of Foreign Relations of that Republic, Mr. FUENTES, addressed to the Governors of the different Mexican States, and setting forth the programme of the Cabinet of President JUAREZ in the present crisis of their heroic resistance to the French.

It will be seen that the Congress of Mexico, which recently closed its sessions, has conferred upon their Executive almost precisely the same unlimited and dictatorial powers which our Congress has conferred upon President LINCOLN; and that the country is unanimous in sustaining the Administration in the exercise of these powers. Fortunately, President JUAREZ has fully demonstrated, not only that he is entirely without personal ambition, but, that any powers, however ample, may be safely intrusted to his hands, and that under any and all circumstances, his only desire is to preserve intact the republican institutions which the people of Mexico have so repeatedly manifested their unconquerable determination to maintain, and to secure the accomplishment of those reforms—among which the principal is the entire separation of Church and State—which they have shed so much blood to maintain.

In the face of the resistance of a people raised as the people of Mexico have been by the great moral struggle through which, for the accomplishment of these reforms, they have been passing, it will be a fruitless task for NAPOLEON III., with all his power, to continue his attempts to conquer Mexico, or to overthrow her republican institutions.

There is a force in principles, and there is a power in a righteous cause, which must secure to Mexico triumph in the end; and we cannot but compare most favorably the elevated tone and the respect for right manifested in the circular of Mr. FUENTES, with the disregard of international law presented in the Forey letter, which, henceforth, must be taken as the basis of NAPOLEON's policy in his conduct toward Mexico.

## The Meeting To-Night.

We trust that the Union meeting in this City to-night will, in its magnitude and in its spirit, be worthy to take rank with the recent magnificent popular demonstrations in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other cities of the Northwest. That section of our common country, which some had accused of being weary of battling for the Union, and ready to strike hands with the traitors, has just shown anew that she still stands undaunted, defiant, determined, full of vitality and enthusiasm as at first, but with that enthusiasm grown twice sacred, and stern as death. The battle-scarred soldiers there have spoken, regiment by regiment, and they have spoken as they have always fought; the chief Generals have spoken, and their words "were half battles;" States and cities have spoken, and the voices from the peaceful fields have re-echoed the loyal shouts from the field of war. The Copperheads have crept to their holes in dismay, *and their hissing is now scarce heard.*

It is now the turn of the Eastern States, and New-York, as is meet, takes the lead. The Empire City of the Continent, New-York has everything to gain or lose by the restoration or disruption of this imperial Union. From the beginning her voice has been for the war, for the Government and the Union. She has spoken through her authorities, through her munificent contributions of money, through her fifty regiments. But here, too, the Copperheads are opening their jaws and hissing their feeble hiss at the army, at the Government, and virtually at the Union. They must be driven to their dens.

The meeting to-night will express the sentiment, and give voice to the feeling, of the City. Over such an assemblage, convened for such a purpose, it is fit that the grand old soldier, WINFIELD SCOTT, should preside. Though war-worn and feeble, his heart is still strong, his spirit bold as when, half a century ago, it flamed forth at Lundy's Lane, and he still hopes to live to see the old flag of his love floating in glory from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande. It is meet that men of such different politics as JOHN VAN BUREN, Judge HOLT, Mr. BANCROFT, BEN. BUTLER and WINTER DAVIS, should be present as speakers—for the Union in this crisis knows no political distinctions. The resolutions, to be found elsewhere, are strong and good. And all that is needed is the presence of the loyal masses of the Metropolis to make the meeting worthy of her fame and character.

## Trade as a Union Agency.

An effort was made in the closing hours of Congress to obtain authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to seize, through his agents, cotton and such other products of the seceded States as might fall within the lines of our advancing armies. The property thus seized was to be held in the name of the Government and sold for its benefit. Hereafter, if the owners of this property should establish their character for loyalty to the United States, the value thereof was to be paid to them.

The intention of this law was to root out the pernicious practice of private speculation in cotton through the aid and with the participation of army officers, which has brought such disgrace upon the military service—particularly in the Southwest. In so far as it had this object, it was a wise and necessary measure. The scandal of cotton speculations in Mississippi and Arkansas, by and through military officers who have not scrupled to use their soldiers and the transportation of the Government to carry out their schemes, is admitted and notorious. The Commission, to meet shortly at St. Louis, to investigate the charges made in this matter, will find enough to prove them in the main, but it will hardly succeed in bringing to light the most discreditable and infamous features of these transactions. The fact that open enemies of the Government have been dealt with, and their cotton paid for by the agents or favorites of military commanders—that these avowed traitors have been paid for their cotton in gold, or in goods contraband of war, smuggled through the Union lines, are facts just as indisputable as the purchase of the cotton itself. But no one except the parties receiving the pay can testify to these facts. And the rebels will not be forthcoming as witnesses. It is a fact that can be proved, and in time will be, that men professing to have, and in reality having, the written permission of the commanders of Western military districts, to go into certain counties to trade, have, after getting into these counties, gone straight to the camps of *rebels in arms*, and made agreement with them, in return for certain favors, to bring in powder and shot, swords, pistols and carbines for their use.

These dangerous irregularities will continue, now that the measure before Congress for its reform has failed, unless the Secretary of War shall, by arrangement with the Treasury Department, put this whole matter upon a totally different footing. The officers of the army, its purveyors and the camp-followers, should be forbidden to take part at all in the general trade of the districts they pass through or occupy. They should be allowed to buy food and forage for the army—nothing more. The business of trade is a civil, not a military function; and the less the army has to do with it, the more time it will have to devote to its exclusive business of fighting.

The Treasury Department should be allowed to regulate trade, and legitimate trade should be *encouraged* to its fullest extent in every seceded district that can be reached. Nothing so saps the foundation of a Secessionist's devotion to Southern Rights as the opportunity to sell his cotton crop to a Yankee for 50 cents a pound, and get his pay in "greenbacks," or in shoes, dry goods and general groceries for himself and family. Nothing so excites the wrath of the rebel Government as to have this trade between Northern men and their late liege subjects go on; and hence their barbarous acts, first burning the cotton, and now threatening death to those planters who voluntarily sell it to the North.

It is not an insignificant sum of United States currency that Southern districts will absorb if they are allowed a free and honest trade with Northern cities. Mr. CHASE may safely count on a large absorption of his money in seceded States under proper encouragement of trade. It is a fact that he may not be aware of, that already in numerous counties in the States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, there is more of United States currency held than of all other forms of money put together; and the prevailing pecuniary interest of the people in those counties is in the success of the United States Government and the ultimate solvency of its treasury.

The proposition that was before Congress to seize, in behalf of the Treasury, all cotton and *other Southern products as fast as reach*ed, was not well considered. It would have *stripped men of their means* of living and made *them hostile to the Government. They would* have destroyed their cotton rather than lose it thus. But let them sell it and they will defy the edicts of the rebellion, risk loyalty and life itself by trading with the Yankees, and in the end get money which is dependent on the restoration of the Union for its value. Besides, the seizure of their property by Government agents, if they did not rather destroy it, would bring no return, even of innocent and desirable commerce with the people. Having nothing to sell, they would have nothing to buy with, and would remain aliens in feeling and fortune from the Union that continued to ravage and destroy them.

A clear and safe catalogue of goods and wares, suitable for all agricultural districts in the United States within Union lines, should be made, and persons of known loyalty and integrity should be allowed freely to enter the reclaimed districts of the seceded States and sell the same. And no man who could not establish a claim to such character, beyond all question, to the Treasury Department, should be allowed to enter those districts with a dollar's worth of goods. Integrity must be the basis of this commerce. If submitted to the chance of general rules, forgery and false swearing will break through them, and the trade conducted will be as it is now, under the military *régime*, an impudent and corrupt nursery of treason.

## Gold—Up or Down.

The remarkable occurrences of the past two days in Wall-street, involving the decline of nearly twenty per cent. in the nominal value of gold, are of prodigious interest to the country. The effect of the decline on the *habitués* of Wall and William streets is of comparatively little moment. It will be disastrous to those who have sold to deliver gold that they never had; but it will be equally a godsend to those who have bought gold that they never had means to pay for. The settling of the differences will make one side poorer, but the other side by exactly an equal amount richer. There the matter ends. The country at large is neither richer nor poorer on account of the losses and gains by speculation at the Stock Board.

But the business of the nation at large is profoundly interested in the question whether gold is to command a high or a low premium as a permanency in regular, legitimate transactions. If the rapid advance in the price of gold, which, in less than one year, has been carried up to over seventy per cent. premium, is fictitious, and the result merely of speculation, the effect has not been the less disastrous to the commerce and labor of the nation. Foreign exchange, which is a reality, has kept pace with the fictitious price of gold, and everything bought abroad under the stress of the times, has been taxed to reach the supposed standard of gold. And the consumers, including the millions of the laboring masses, have in the end footed the bill in the increased cost of everything they have had to buy. It is something to this part of our population—aptly styled by a Jacksonian Vice-President "the toiling millions"—whether gold shall rule high or rule low in the exchange market of the United States.

A few days will serve to settle the question whether the rapid decline of the past few days is the result of real or fictitious causes. If the decline is natural and is to be permanent, the relief it will bring to the country, in the moderation of the cost of living, is almost incalculable. It will only be expressed in millions of dollars.

Under the present laws of the United States, there can be but few imperative demands for gold. It will be required for export in payment of debts, or to make new purchases. It will be required to pay duties on imports. And, thirdly, it will, by many parties, be eagerly sought for hoarding. With regard to the first of these demands, it is to be remarked that it is graduated by the ability of the country to ship its own productions—such as wheat, cotton and tobacco—abroad for sale. All such exports decrease by so much the necessity for shipping gold. It is the balance of trade only, if against us, that must be made up in gold.

With regard to the second mentioned demand for gold—to pay duties on imports—it is to be observed that such receipts by the Government are immediately returned to the people in payment of interest on the Government debt, and is in no sense an abstraction from the nation's reserve. It would appear, then, that under the present laws of the country, there is absolutely no legitimate demand for gold, save to pay to foreign nations the balance of trade against us—so annually decreasing and now really insignificant sum—and no other demand of any kind, save that of timid persons for hoarding. The production of the precious metal in the country should be amply sufficient to meet these demands; and no reason remains for any premium at all on gold in the general market. If the laws passed are effective to remove speculation utterly from the field, it can hardly fail that gold will permanently decline, and that the valuations of property will return very near to their normal standard before the exaggerated advance in gold occurred.

THE ANGLO-CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS.—There was some very strong talk at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, yesterday, concerning the British pirates who are now using the rebel flag to destroy American commerce on the waters of our own coast, as well as on every sea of the globe. The recent accounts we have published from London journals make it appear that the matter is likely soon to assume a far more formidable and flagitious character than it has at present. It would be impossible for the commercial marine of any nation to exist for three months in the face of the warlike naval force that is now being fitted up in English ports for the "Emperor of China," *alias* JEFF. DAVIS. The cotton bonds, and mortgages upon the Southern cotton crop, are the means used to pay for these ships, while the prospect of plunder and the love of lawless adventure will always be a sufficient inducement for British sailors *to man them. We must primarily look for* redress in this business, and for its prevention, to our own skill and resources; but our Government must not fail to persistently press upon the British authorities some regard for that neutrality of which they perfidiously boast. The British Government can no longer pretend that it does not officially know the facts; for our Minister to their Court has taken care that this pretence shall be no longer tenable. Mr. TAYLOR, member of Parliament from Leicester, truly said that if the *Mexicans* were to go to England to purchase vessels to prey upon *French* commerce, nobody doubted that the British Government would detect the fact, and very quickly put a stop to the negotiations or to the career of any such vessel that might attempt to get to sea. And they would be as careful in their dealings with us if they had the same wholesome respect of our power.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. LOW, the owner of the ship *Jacob Bell*, burned the other day by the *Florida*, magnanimously said he had faith in Great Britain, when the Government of that country should come to consider in its true light the injury and wrong that were being perpetrated upon our country. We trust it will be justified. At all events, we must demand and insist upon justice, and prepare to enforce it, so far as we are concerned, the world over.

## The Tax Law Amendments.

We present, in another portion of this morning's issue, a conveniently arranged table of the amended rates of internal duty. The law passed last Summer has been found defective in some particulars, and the rates of duty imposed by it disadvantageous to the Government. The Act took effect on the first of last September and the six months of its operation which have since passed have served to suggest the modifications embodied in the amendatory act. A glance at the table will show the reader that the changes in the rates of taxation are quite numerous and important. In addition to the alterations there noted, some have been made in sections relating to the duties of the Government officers and of the persons taxed. One of the most important of the new provisions imposes a severe penalty on those who do not pay the license tax required of them by law. The section referred to reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business, for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business a license is required, without taking out such license as is in that behalf required, he, she or they shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof, in lieu of or in addition to other penalties now imposed by law, at the discretion of the Court, be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years."

The compensation of the officers appointed under the tax law has been increased as follows:

"Collectors, in addition to the compensation now allowed them for their service and that of their deputies, are to be allowed a further commission of one-tenth of one per cent. upon all sums collected over the sum of $400,000 in any one year, and their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid, the compensation exclusive of official expenses, not to exceed $5,000, however."

The Assessors are to receive, in lieu of the sum named in the original act, a salary of $1,500 per annum from the date of their appointments, and in addition thereto, where the receipts of the collection district shall exceed the sum of $200,000 annually, one per centum upon the excess of receipts over that amount, the total amount not to exceed $2,500. In addition to this compensation, allowance for clerk-hire and office-rent is made, as well as all reasonable charges for postage, &c.

Assistant-Assessors are to receive in addition to the pay already allowed them, only the sums expended for postage.

Several new offices are created by the law just enacted. They are as follows: That of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue—the incumbent to be appointed by the President, with an annual salary of $3,000. That of Cashier of In-

ternal Duties, whose salary is to be $2,500, and who is required to give bonds that he will account for all moneys intrusted to him.

The Bureau in charge of exports for the benefit of drawback, under the laws relating to duties on imports, is also to have charge of the exports for the benefit of drawback under the Internal Revenue act, and its chief is to rank and receive pay as a Deputy Collector of Customs.

One other change of importance we note here. No duty is to be required on beer, lager-beer, ale or porter, brewed or manufactured, or on coal, illuminating oil, refined, produced by distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, when brewed, manufactured or distilled prior to Sept. 1, 1862. In case a duty has already been levied on the articles above enumerated, manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1862, the amount paid is to be refunded, on production of proof that the manufacture was prior to that date, and that the duties have been paid.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## The Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

## THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

## No News Received by the Government from Vicksburgh, Charleston or Savannah.

### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, for the purpose of arranging the Standing Committees. Senator ANTHONY was authorized to submit a resolution to the Senate, empowering the Vice-President to announce the Committees. When the resolution was offered, Senator FESSENDEN, who, it appears, did not like that mode of arranging the Committees, moved that the Vice-President be only empowered to fill vacancies. This action on the part of Senator FESSENDEN was considered by several of the Senators as factious, as it appeared he had concurred in the caucus resolution.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent a large number of nominations to the Senate, to-day, but they did not reach that body until it had adjourned. They were consequently returned to the President by Mr. NICOLAY, his private Secretary, who brought them.

VICKSBURGH AND CHARLESTON.

The Government are still without any authentic information from either Vicksburgh, Charleston or Savannah.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided, to-day, not to render any opinions in the several cases until Tuesday next. They will then render decisions in all cases, including the Almaden and prize cases.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Congressional talent continues in demand in New-Hampshire. Messrs. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and KELLEY, of Philadelphia, who went yesterday, are followed to-day by Senators RICHARDSON and CLARK. Others are expected to follow in a day or two.

THE ADDITIONAL OATH.

GARRETT DAVIS announced to-day that he should oppose any attempt at enforcing the additional oath of office, intended to reach the case of the disloyal and secession sympathizers, and there is some probability of a vexatious debate on the subject.

SENATOR HALE.

Senator HALE resumed his seat in the Senate to-day looking still somewhat enfeebled from the effects of his late illness.

INTERNAL TAX COMMISSIONER.

The President has appointed Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Pennsylvania, successor to Gov. BOUTWELL, as Commissioner under the Internal Revenue law. He is said to have enjoyed large financial as well as legal experience.

A SERENADE TO MR. OLIN.

Ex-Representative OLIN, late Chairman of the House Military Committee, was serenaded to-night at Willard's, by a delegation from the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, which was raised in Troy, where he resides. He responded briefly and felicitously, and was followed by Cols. DIVEN, of New-York, and BROWN, of Rhode Island, and by Gen. JAMES NYE, Governor of Nevada. The latter in the course of his remarks, alluded to Gen. HOOKER as having come from his locality in the far West, and pledged him as a man terribly in earnest, who would get his nose out of joint on no small point of military etiquette, but would fight steadily right on till the last rebel flag should be lowered, and the supremacy of the national authority everywhere vindicated. His remarks were received with loud applause.

THE NEW JUDGESHIPS.

There are already about eighty applicants for the four Judgeships created by the act reorganizing the Courts of the District. The powers of the Courts ceased to-day. The President will doubtless make the appointments in a few days.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are the latest reported deaths of New-York soldiers: Allen P. Hubbell, 118th New-York; W. C. Allard, 123d New-York; Frank Fass, 13th New-York; John C. Claus, 43d New-York; Smith Austin, 23d New-York. Among the deaths from troops of other States are: Peter Manning, 49th Pennsylvania; Edwin Long, 111th Pennsylvania; A. Hughes, 23d New-Jersey; C. P. Maxwell, 1st Maine Artillery; C. Boury, 17th Maine; A. Bowley, — Vermont; S. D. Thurston, 11th New-Hampshire; E. Entriken, 124th Pennsylvania; Jacob Lindsay, 15th Connecticut; W. H. Black, wagon-master Quartermaster's Department; W. Elliott, cook, do., W. Richardson, driver, do.; Daniel P. Tuttle, 27th New-Jersey; Joe Evans, 49th Pennsylvania; J. H. Corcoran, 10th New-Hampshire; Jno. Keenan, "Scott's 900;" F. J. Halbert, 20th Michigan; T. G. Renyon, 7th Rhode Island; Lieut. Joseph Cook, 19th Indiana; Emerson Mayo, 11th Vermont; D. Boyer, 19th U. S. Infantry; P. Colby, 11th New-Hampshire; Oliver Jackson, nurse; W. M. Wright, rebel, 10th Georgia; A. B. Magee, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles. These, together with the names previously reported, make a total of 238 deaths in the hospitals of the city during the month of February.

### DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A telegram received here from BRIGHAM YOUNG, says a meeting was held in the Tabernacle to petition the President to remove Gov. HARDING and Judges WAITE and DRAKE, and appoint good men in their places. He adds: "The majority of the Federal officers and other gentlemen are acting honorably." From this, it appears that Chief Justice KENNY, Secretary of State FULLER, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs DOTY are included in the compliment. Congress has altogether failed to promote by legislation any measure for quieting the disaffection in that Territory, leaving that duty to the Executive Department.

CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER HOLLOWAY.

The printed report of the Select Committee on the charges preferred against the Commissioner of the Patent Office, HOLLOWAY, will be accompanied by a defensive and explanatory statement from that gentleman.

NO SIDE ARMS.

The Provost-Marshal has issued an order forbidding enlisted men of the army from wearing side arms of any kind within the limits of Washington, excepting when their duties require them. The reason given for this is—to secure the public peace, and preserve the property of the Government from loss through the negligence or viciousness of careless and unprincipled soldiers.

DOCUMENTS ON THE REBELLION.

Mr. FRANK MOORE has been authorized to prepare for the library of Congress a collection of documents on the rebellion from its commencement.

### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAST DAY OF CONGRESS—THE CROWDS AT THE CAPITOL—SCENES AND INCIDENTS—THE NEW SENATE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday Evening, March 4, 1863.

From an early hour this morning there was a steady stream of people toward the Capitol to witness the closing ceremonies of Congress. Citizen and soldier, lady and lord, chambermaid and child, representatives of every rank and profession, comprised the multitude which wended its way up the spacious walks, and through the labyrinthian halls to observe the dissolving views of the august bodies. The reporters' inclosure in the House was filled with members of the Press, and every available spot in the galleries was occupied. Though employed until a late hour this morning, nearly every member was present at the hour of reassembling—10 o'clock. Numerous bills yet remained undisposed of, which the Republican members were desirous of passing.

The Democratic members, however, evinced a disposition to stave them off, and by 10 o'clock were vigorously plying all the arts known to filibustering; motions to adjourn, calls for the yeas and nays, &c., &c., followed one another in quick succession. Every one looked anxiously at the clock as the minute-hand slowly but surely, moved round the dial. The moment for adjourning was drawing near. The Democracy were carrying their point. This and that measure must come to grief. By 11¾ all the confusion prevailed which accompanies the closing hour of a district school, when the boys, locking up their desks, packing books and saddling their "traps," prepare to take their departure. Ten minutes later, however, all became hushed and silent as Speaker GROW arose to deliver his farewell address, which was read deliberately and in a quiet tone. Every ear was bent forward to catch the words of the departing officer. It was a scene which, though often repeated, is nevertheless worthy of being transferred to canvas.

At 12:05 the body was declared adjourned *sine die*, and the Thirty-seventh Congress passed into history. The closing exercises of the Senate was not less interesting. The galleries were crowded with spectators who witnessed them with deepest interest. Immediately after the adjournment the Executive session was convened for the purpose of swearing in the new members, which was done after the usual manner, the oath being administered to each one separately. The Executive session terminated at 12:30 o'clock, when the doors leading to the Chamber were thrown open, and friends of the Senators and spectators admitted.

Upon no previous Congress have such responsible duties devolved as upon the one just closed. Coming into power when the revolution burst forth upon the country, it has had to do with a class of legislation hardly known in the Halls of Congress for fifty years, and which will give it as prominent a place in history as that occupied by the rebellion itself. The destinies of the country never before have been intrusted to its hands. To crush treason and save the Republic, has been its mission. May its efforts not have been in vain. The following are the new members who are to occupy seats in the next Senate: Lemuel J. Bowden, Virginia; Charles R. Buckalew; John Conness, California; Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana; Reverdy Johnson, Maryland; Edwin D. Morgan; Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota; William Sprague, Rhode Island; W. Wright, New-Jersey. Successors to Senators Henderson of Missouri, and Johnson of Tennessee, have not yet been chosen. Without speaking of the changes in the House, it is very necessary to mention that this honorable body will not be further disgraced by the presence of VALLANDIGHAM. J.

### EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

The main points of business transacted by the Senate, to-day, were the administration of the oath to Mr. THOMAS A. HAWKINS, of Indiana, and Mr. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, who took their seats for the first time.

The President *pro tem.*, by resolution of Mr. ANTHONY, was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees.

The Executive session was confined to the passage of a resolution, to return all the nominations of military officers, &c., which expired with the late Senate, to the President of the United States.

It was not until after adjournment that the President's private Secretary reached the Capitol with several Executive communications.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK's season will commence to-night, the opera being "Il Trovatore." It is rather a prodigal work to open with, inasmuch as it introduces nearly all the new artists of the company, and in that respect violates a rule of the musical HOYLE, which says that trump cards should be played separately. The cast is certainly one of the best we have ever had in this City, and from its absolute freshness must interest even those who are weary of the work itself. It may be added too that for the first time the whole of the opera will be played, without cuts and without interpolations.

The *habitués* of the Academy of Music will be astonished to find that they are only partially acquainted with their most favorite works, former managers having trimmed the musical winds to suit their limited operatic sails. Mr. MARETZEK intends to give all the operas of his *repertoire* entire—having a sufficient company for that purpose, and feeling, like a musician, that integrity in the music is not a superfluous quality in management. The orchestra and chorus are on a much larger scale than what we have been accustomed to since Mr. MARETZEK's absence in Mexico and Havana. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that, with the *baton*, Mr. MARETZEK will resume that splendid series of entertainments which was interrupted by the intrigues of humbugs and the paltry efforts of economical speculators. The future of opera, as a creditable art institution, depends on the success of the venture. *It is impossible to find an impresario who possesses more talent, or who can claim (sadly, we fear,) greater experience.* With a company composed of artists who have passed successfully the ordeal of a Havanese audience, and a prima donna of world-wide renown, it will be useless to hope—in these times of general theatrical success—of more favoring circumstances for a liberal and thorough experiment. To-night, at all events, it is certain there will be one of the most brilliant audiences ever assembled in the Academy of Music.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss MARY PROVOST will take her first benefit in New-York—her native city—to-night, when SHERIDAN KNOWLES' famous play of "Love," altered by the author expressly for this lady, will be played.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss RICHINGS will take her first benefit at this establishment to-night, appearing in her charming character of Satanella, in the play of that name.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. GILBERT, a most reliable, painstaking and admirable artist, will have his first benefit at this house to-night, when the comedy of the "Busy Body" will be revived, with a splendid cast.

# FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

## ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. HOOKER.

## Important Regulations for the Promotion of Discipline.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, March 5.

General Orders No. 18 contains the following:

Citizens non-resident will not be allowed to remain within the lines or camps of this army without a permit from the Provost-Marshal General. Commanding officers will cause all such persons within their commands to be brought before the Provost-Marshal General, for his decision and action.

The inspection reports of the following regiments and batteries give evidence of the necessity of strong exertions on the part of every officer and member to bring them up to the proper state of discipline and efficiency.

No further leaves of absence will be granted to these commands, and all officers absent therefrom must be recalled and the leaves revoked.

The following are the names of the regiments, batteries, &c.:

The Twelfth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twentieth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-eighth, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York Regiments.

The Twenty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-second, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, the Twenty-seventh Indiana and Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Batteries B, First New-York, Pettit's; Tenth New-York, Bruen's; Eleventh New-York, Puttkammer's; Battery C, First New-York, Barnes'; Battery B, First Maryland, Snow's; Battery A, First New-Jersey, Hexamer's; Battery C, First Pennsylvania, McCarthy's; Battery D, First Pennsylvania, Hoel's; Twelfth Ohio, Johnson's; Third Pennsylvania, Hampton's; Battery C, First New-York Battalion, Languer's.

The following regiments and batteries, appearing from the inspection reports to have earned high commendation from inspecting officers, it is left to the discretion of the corps commanders, having regard to the efficiency of their commands, to increase the leaves of absence and furloughs to these commands for the fifteen days following the receipt of this order to three, instead of two, enlisted men for every hundred present for duty, and three officers, instead of two, as provided in General Orders No. 3.

*Regiments.*—First, Second and Twentieth Massachusetts; Tenth and Nineteenth Maine; Fifth and Tenth New-York; Fifth New-Jersey; One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; Third Wisconsin and First Minnesota Volunteers.

*Batteries.*—Fifth Maine, Leppin's; A, First Rhode Island, Arnold's; B, First Rhode Island, Hazard's; K, Fourth United States, Seeley's; D, First New-York, Osborne's; E, First Rhode Island, Randolph's; Fifth United States, Hazlitt's; C, First Massachusetts, Martin's; A, First Massachusetts, McCartney's; Third New-York, Haven's; Second New-York, Blume's; K, First United States, Graham's; Fifth New-York, Taft's; B, First Connecticut, Brooker's.

The commandant of the cavalry corps will discontinue the leaves and furloughs authorized under General Orders No. 3, to regiments of his command neglectful in discipline, efficiency, care of arms, equipments, animals, &c. It is expected that all commanding officers of corps and divisions will disapprove and refuse all leaves and furloughs to regiments and batteries which are similarly situated. All officers and enlisted men absent beyond the period of their leave or furlough must be tried by Court-martial.

All sutlers will confine their traffic to the regiment to which they are appointed and belong. The goods and property of those found violating this order will be confiscated upon proof thereof. Sutlers who use the names or orders of officers to procure transportation, or purchase and sell contraband articles, will be subjected to the same penalties.

# FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

## Consideration of the Annual Appropriation Bill in the Assembly—The Charges Against Speaker Callicot—Extension of the Chenango Canal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 5, 1863.

The consideration of the annual Appropriation bill, reported by Mr. DRAW from the Committee of Ways and Means, engrossed the entire time of the House to-day. Nothing so clearly shows the great and varied interests of the State as the items of this bill. They embrace almost every subject imaginable, relate to every section and every class of people, and, considering the tendency to encroach on the Treasury, they require the closest scrutiny.

The item of $40,000 for salt superintendence and inspection brought out a disposition to abolish inspection altogether as wholly useless; and while the item was retained, it was with the understanding that a bill should be introduced abolishing the office of Inspector, and otherwise reduce the expense.

The item of $4,500 to the New-York Pilot Commissioners was successfully attacked by Mr. DEAN, who moved to strike out even to the last copper. He denounced the Board of Commissioners of Pilots as unnecessary and expensive, and contended that so far from being entitled to anything, the law under which the salary or appropriation is asked was repealed in 1859, by a section in the Supply Bill of that year. The item was stricken out, with the understanding that, should it be made to appear that the item was a just one, it would be put into the Supply bill.

The charges made by Mr. T. C. FIELDS against Speaker CALLICOT, which are the special order for to-morrow at noon, will probably give rise to a contest on the appointment of the Committee to which to refer them. Mr. VAN BUREN's resolutions name a Committee of which Mr. DEAN, virtually Mr. CALLICOT's accuser, is the Chairman. It is the commonest principle of common law, that the accused shall have an impartial trial, and the right to object to notoriously prejudiced jurymen. Of this the friends of Mr. CALLICOT will avail themselves, with a view of securing perfect justice to the accused. They will, therefore, offer to substitute other names for those proposed by Mr. VAN BUREN, with the sole view of obtaining an impartial investigation and report.

I do not believe that all of those who opposed Mr. CALLICOT's election will oppose this proposition, and I confidently expect that the action of the House will be in harmony with this suggestion.

In the Senate, the bill to extend the Chenango Canal, was passed in Committee of the Whole without amendment. RODERICK.

# BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

## Annual Commencement at Irving Hall—The Graduates—Addresses by Simeon Draper, The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes and Others.

The second Annual Commencement of Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place last evening at Irving Hall, in the presence of one of the most brilliant audiences ever assembled within the walls of that famous and favorite edifice. The platform was occupied by Messrs. DRAPER, NICHOLSON, GRINNELL and BELL, Commissioners of Charities and Correction; Rev. Archbishop HUGHES and other distinguished members of the Trustees; Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR and the members of the Faculty—all of whom took their seats over half an hour after the time appointed for commencing the exercises.

Rev. Dr. BEACH commenced the proceedings by reading an appropriate prayer; after which Dr. TAYLOR administered the Hippocratic oath to the following graduating class, upon whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

GRADUATES.

Samuel Acheson, New-York; Orlando W. Armstrong, New-York; James W. Collins, New-Jersey; Wm. Curry, New-Brunswick; Livingston Dexter, New-York; Charles W. Dayo, New-York; Elijah D. Everhart, M. D., Wisconsin; Wm. M. L. Fisk, New-York; Philip Fox, Wisconsin; Edmund Goldmann, Louisiana; Bradney Griffin, New-York; Frank H. Hamilton, Jr., New-York; S. D. Humphrey, New-York; Geo. N. Irish, New-York; Francis Jones, Jr., New-York; Alexander E. Jasmas, Ohio; Jordan W. Lockwood, New-York; Charles P. Loring, Maine; Alexander D. McGillivary, Nova Scotia; John G. Meachem, M. D., Wisconsin; Theodore F. Morris, New-Jersey; Lewis S. Murray, Nova Scotia; Rudolph Myers, Pennsylvania; Thomas L. O'Callahan, Kentucky; Henry E. Paine, Rhode Island; Washington F. Peck, New-York; Charles H. Peng, New-York; George G. Percival, New-York; Richard S. Potts, Kentucky; Orestes M. Pray, New-York; George W. Prentiss, Canada; Henry Rockwell, Connecticut; David L. Rogers, Canada; Henry M. Sabin, A. M., Massachusetts; Mason Sheffield, Nova Scotia; J. Coolidge Stone, Massachusetts; George L. Taylor, New-Brunswick; J. Forrest Todd, Illinois; James M. Waddle, M. D., Arkansas; Peter M. Wertz, Pennsylvania; Albert E. Weymouth, Massachusetts; Alexander W. Wheeler, Ohio.

Prof. FRANK H. HAMILTON delivered the address to the graduates—replete with the most valuable advice—not the least important of which was the recommendation to get married early, following the example of their alma mater. He hoped that when called upon to serve their country either as physicians or soldiers they would not flinch. The address was enriched by an interesting *résumé* of the duties of army surgeons, and of the achievements of the medical men of our regular and volunteer armies, in which the speaker had much experience during the present war.

Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, President of the Board of Trustees, and of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, on behalf of these organizations, addressed the audience and the graduating class, congratulating all connected with the college in its eminent success. He paid a compliment to the class for its attention to the duties of the college, and most cordially thanked the young men on behalf of the guardians of the institutions, of the inmates, and of the people at large. His brief and neat address was received with much favor.

T. J. O'CALLAHAN, of Kentucky, delivered the Valedictory Address on behalf of the graduating class. His production was marked with peculiar energy and force, and in no small degree by literary excellence. In defence of his profession from the popular allegation that "doctors disagree, and that the science of Medicine is incongruous," he quoted the dissensions among lawyers, judges, politicians, rulers and theologians, saying that physicians could claim no more infallibility than either of the classes named. He paid a glowing tribute of admiration to the science of Medicine, and his reminiscences of college scenes, his acknowledgment to the Faculty and his picture of the hopes and duties of the future, was peculiarly felicitous.

The Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES then delivered a well-conceived address, filled with grateful praise of the science and practice of medicine, interesting reminiscences of the cholera season in Philadelphia in 1832, and the noble part then performed by the physicians of that city. He acknowledged his personal indebtedness to the profession for recent services, and paid a deserved tribute of praise to the Institution.

After an address by JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., the meeting closed with the benediction, followed by the National airs by DODWORTH's band, which had during the evening periodically discoursed operatic and other selections, to the great delight of all present.

**Premium on Gold.**—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street dealers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

**Bourbon Whisky—A Pure Article.** ESTABLISHED 1839.
S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERIES.—This whisky has been adopted by the Government for hospital use; it is for sale by every druggist in the City. Orders should be directed SUIT'S Distilleries, Kentucky, or, SUIT'S Whisky Agency, No. 46 Broadway, N.Y.

ΙΩΔΗΣ ...... IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

**Pearl Mottled Soap is the best** And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves** the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**Gold Pens**—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

**The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent** by mail, postage paid, with six beautiful mounted objects, for $3, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N.Y. Liberal discount to the trade. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Low, 123; McFarland, 361, cor. 23d-st.; Optical Inst., under Barnum's.

**Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary** AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

**At Miller's, ladies can obtain beautiful** gaiter boots, balmorals, India rubbers, &c., with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes, of all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

**The Palmer Arm and Leg.**—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

## MARRIED.

BALDWIN—LYNDE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, DANIEL M. BALDWIN and ALICE HELOISE, daughter of the late William D. Lynde, all of this City. No cards.

## DIED.

ANTHON.—On Thursday evening, March 5, JOHN ANTHON, in the 79th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BURR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 4, CORNELIUS A. BURR, formerly of Rochester, aged 47 years.
The friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, Oxford-st.

BONNEL.—In Indian Village, La., on Saturday, Feb. 14, of typhoid fever, DAVID, son of Stephen and Mary A. Bonnel, a member of Co. E, 133d Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, in the 21st year of his age.

DAKIN.—In Freeport, Ill., on Friday, Feb. 20, MARY P., widow of the late Samuel D. Dakin, formerly of this City.

DEY.—In Hudson, N. J., on Wednesday, March 4, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE MATILDA, eldest surviving child of James R. Dey, aged 6 years, 1 month and 11 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her father's residence, in Hudson, on Friday, March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOX.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, March 4, of consumption, WILLIAM EDMUND FOX, son of the late John Oscar Fox.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 44 South 3d-st.

GREGORY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 4, of disease of the heart, ALICE W. MAURY, wife of Charles E. Gregory, in the 33d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 31 Washington-st., this (Friday) afternoon, March 6, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

HODGSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, March 2, after a long and severe affliction, HENRY HODGSON, the fifth son of Joseph B. and Hannah Hodgson, formerly of Fong, near Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng., aged 29 years, 4 months and 7 days.
☞ Leeds papers please copy.

POPE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 5, GEORGIANNA, youngest daughter of George and Jane Pope, aged 3 years and 3 days.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 85 8th-av., without further invitation.

THRALL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, WILLIAM L., eldest son of William H. and Narcissa F. Thrall, aged 10 years, 2 months and 5 days.
The relatives and friends, also members of the Masonic Lodge, No. 418, F. A. M., and Oceanic Hose Company, No. 36, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Alanson M. E. Church, on Sabbath, March 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WEED.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 4, suddenly, HARY B. WEED, in the 53d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 West Washington-place, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, of croup, CLEMENTINE E., daughter of Andrew J. and Julia A. V. Wood, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The angel came at evening hour,
Amid their garlands fair,
And plucked the loveliest in the bower,
And left them weeping there.

For when the morning dimly shone,
All dark with mist and gloom,
Their sweet forget-me-not had gone
To fields of deathless bloom.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 6, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC, CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN DISEASE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER, FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER, INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS; STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, SEA-SICKNESS, CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and reëstablish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ them in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

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SUITS MADE TO ORDER, In the latest and most fashionable styles, And all our work warranted.
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104 104

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK. HARRY L. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES, with Patent Combination Cushions. Purchasers can now select from a stock of one hundred Tables, by calling at our manufactory. PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW STORY, ENTITLED SELF-MADE; OR, "OUT OF THE DEPTHS," By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH WILL APPEAR IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR NEXT WEEK. WILL BE READY ON MONDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

This story is one of those fortunate creations, which even genius cannot always achieve. The heroine (NORA) is a poor girl, richly endowed with beauty and talent, who falls in love with a rich young man—her landlord—who is worthy of her, but who, unfortunately, has a haughty, purse-proud mother and sisters, who despise "common people," and would prefer an alliance with gilded vice to one with honest poverty. Hence come complications, sorrows, sufferings, and an exhibition of heroism and nobleness on the part of NORA, such as alternately make the pulse of the reader tingle with indignation, and his heart throb with sympathy and admiration.

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HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The March number of this Magazine is now ready and will be found full of valuable information on all commercial subjects. We would call particular attention to the article in this number on "LOTTERY OR BONUS LOANS," by John F. Entey, Esq., and also to the article on "THE STOCK OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES." In the former we have some valuable suggestions as to the best mode of raising the funds necessary for Government purposes the coming year, with an explanation and list of the different lottery loans heretofore negotiated in Europe, while in the other article referred to, the grossly exaggerated statement which has appeared in print in many different forms of late, as to the quantity of gold in the country, is examined, and a few of its errors noted. Other important subjects are also discussed, which, together with the usual MONTHLY FINANCIAL REVIEW and STATISTICAL ARTICLES, make the MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE invaluable to all who are interested in financial questions or in the progress of our country in any department of trade, as well as to every one who is desirous of keeping, in a compact and accessible form, the commercial history of the times. TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS a year. WILLIAM B. DANA, Editor and Proprietor, No. 61 William-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW What prostitution is doing toward the destruction of the human race, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 109.—March 5, 1863.
24, 27, 18, 63, 13, 19, 72, 60, 43, 7, 59, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 110.—March 5, 1863.
56, 12, 66, 26, 61, 17, 25, 73, 13, 62, 6, 11.
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All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Station E, 9:55 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

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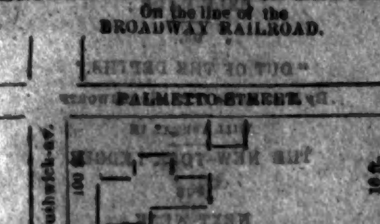
## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN,
On the line of the
BROADWAY RAILROAD.




The property was the residence of the late Charles F. Tuttle, deceased, and consists of 22 lots, 25x100 feet each, being one-half of a block of ground, upon which is a large modern-built dwelling-house and stable. The grounds are well stocked with choice fruit, and the place a very desirable one for a residence.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For particulars apply to H. E. RIPLEY, No. 1 South 4th-st., or WM. TUTTLE, No. 14 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 4th and 5th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 9th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 6 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth. (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite the premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 41 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1. The three-story brick dwelling No. 35 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

2. The two-story and attic frame dwelling No. 65 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Both the above houses suitable for small families.

3. The premises known as the "The Gothic," with stables attached, in 3d-st. near South 7th, Brooklyn, E. D. They have been occupied as a hotel and livery stables the past ten years.

The above property is all situated within five minutes' walk of the South 7th and Grand-st. Ferries.

4. Also, the three-story brick dwelling No. 187 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., City, in perfect order.

5. Also, the four-story store No. 30 Ferry-st., near Pearl; has been occupied for the leather trade the past twenty years.

6. Also, a spacious and elegant mansion and coach-house, with ample grounds attached, situated in the City of Middletown, Conn., adjoining the Wesleyan University, being one of the most desirable residences on the Connecticut River.

7. Also, a number of valuable building lots, adjoining the last-mentioned premises, within five minutes' walk of the main street, and ready for immediate improvement.

Any or all of the above premises will be let or sold, on the most favorable terms. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 153 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The 3-story, English basement, brick dwelling-house No. 214 Carlton-av., adjoining the house occupied by Rev. Dr. Kinsendorf, one block above Washington Park, and 150 feet north of DeKalb-av., a very desirable residence for a private family. The house is supplied with water and gas, and was built in a very superior manner. The property will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Also the elegant 3-story, stone front dwelling-house No. 302 Willow-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts. Inquire of FISHER HOWE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 112 Willow-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot No. 167 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 29th-st., recently the residence of the late Edward C. West, Surrogate.

The house is four-story, brown-stone front, high stoop, walls frescoed handsomely, in perfect order throughout. Has two bath-rooms and all the modern improvements. Size of house 22x50 feet. Lot 22x80. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND brown-stone, English basement house, No. 8 East 27th-st., first house from 5th-av.; is 26 feet wide by 54 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the then owner; has a back staircase, a spacious wine and provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to F. A. CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 17 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel; finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—THE DESIRABLE FIRST-class property, 43x100 feet, Nos. 352 and 354 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, fine brick three-story house, high stone stoop, 22x50 feet, and two-story brick stable adjoining, 20x45; $5,000 can remain. This property rents for $900 yearly, and will pay 15 per cent. on the $3,000 invested. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 160 WEST 28TH-ST., English basement, four stories, brick, in good order; modern improvements. Also, house No. 302 West 34th-st., three stories, high stoop, brown-stone, all modern improvements, in excellent order; a very nice house. Apply to A. S. UNDERHILL, No. 40 Wall-st., or to AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE.—Six acres of good land on a pleasant hill-side, sloping to the south and the open sea, with a beautiful bathing beach; only one hour from Wall-st., on the south shore of Staten Island; to be sold cheap; price $450 per acre. Inquire of H. BRACE, No. 279 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 114 West 21st-st., in thorough repair, with all modern improvements. If desired the mirrors and gas fixtures will be sold or let with the house. Can be seen from 11 to 1 and from 3 to 5 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 165 East 30th-st., near 4th-av., is in good order, has modern improvements, and will be sold at the low price of $8,000. For further particulars and cards to view the premises, address or apply to J. GREENWOOD, Jr., Barnum's Museum.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 144 4th-st., near 6th-av. Said house is in good order, furnished with gas, bath, &c., and has connection with the sewer. Apply to JOHN W. GRAYDON, No. 49 Chambers-st., or E. H. FIELD, No. 346 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT HOUSE, No. 252 West 34th-st., complete with all the modern improvements—gas, water, bath, water-closets, furnace, &c.; one of the neatest and best finished houses in the City. House 16.8x41; lot 99 feet deep. Will be sold at a low price. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY MUST SELL his house, No. 232 Lafayette-av., near Clinton-av., Brooklyn, immediately. Price low and terms accommodating as can be desired. Apply to CHARLES PRATT, No. 239 Lafayette-av., or No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FULL-SIZED HOUSE AND two lots; a great sacrifice; elevated situation near a ferry in Brooklyn; modern improvements, good neighborhood; in good order and great bargain offered. Terms very easy. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 62 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH ON easy terms, one gore lot 70 feet front, corner of Broadway, Lorimer and Marshall sts. Three on Montrose-av., near Union-av.; two on Union-av., 25x107, east side, near North 2d-st. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 132 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, 21x60 feet, situated at No. 22 West 30th-st., within 200 feet of 5th-av. Will be sold a bargain. For price and card of admission, apply to the owners, WM. E. & CHAS. E. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 23 Crosby-st., in rear of Nos. 552 and 554 Broadway; lot 25 by 100; price $15,000; a large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—TWO NICE cottage houses on Willoughby-av., near Yates-av.; one with two, the other with four or eight lots; contain twelve and thirteen rooms; gas, water, &c.; location pleasant. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house and lot No. 51 Bond-st.; has all the modern conveniences; early possession may be had, if required. Inquire on the premises, or of S. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE PROPERTY situated at No. 201 Adams-st., Brooklyn, consisting of two genteel dwellings (front and rear) near the ferries, paying a splendid interest. Terms easy. Apply to C. PARSONS, No. 80 Beekman-st., New-York.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE—THREE STORIES, high stoop, 51st-st., near 5th-av.; lot 21x98.9, for sale at $9,000. Inquire of J. L. EGBERT, Attorney-at-law, No. 257 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 29th-st.; lot 22 by 100 feet. For terms, &c., apply foot of East 24th-st., before 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A GOOD TWO-story house, with from one to 14 acres of land, about one mile from Astoria. House with one acre, $3,000. Rent $300. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, No. 61 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK—Thirty-two lots on 4th-av. and 102d and 103d sts., lying nearly together. Apply to C. A. MEIGS, No. 60 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 262 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., subject to lease until May, 1864. Price $8,000. House in good order; neighborhood good. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 30X45, MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 28 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 12th-st.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Located near the Westport depot on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The factory is a brick building about 100x60 ft., with a beam engine of 30 horse power and of the most approved construction. The factory is located by the side of the channel of Saugatuck River below the railroad bridge, and has a water front where vessels can lay at any stage of water, while the distance to the railroad depot is not over 30 rods. The property will be sold cheap, either with or without the engine. No more desirable location for manufacturing with economy can be found in the country. For particulars, inquire of P. T. BARNUM, at the American Museum, New-York, or of WM. D. BISHOP, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE extra fine House and lot, No. [illegible] 5th-av., located at the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 100 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet, broadside on 15th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR first-class dwellings on East 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Nos. 8, 12, 14, 16. The houses are well built and neatly finished, replete with every convenience; houses 21x55 feet. Terms made easy. Also a house and four lots of ground on 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two-story frame house, with high basement, pleasantly situated; gas and Croton water. Also five lots on 129th and 128th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 51st-st. and 3d-av.; size 21x50, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the recent owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $16,000. Will sell it for $12,000. Can be seen during the day.
JOHN FOLEY,
No. 68 Lexington-av. and No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DOUBLE framed house, with nice garden of eight lots and carriage-house attached, in Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn; house is very convenient, garden and grounds in good order, with plenty of fruit-trees, grapes and shrubbery; makes a pleasant residence in an excellent neighborhood. Apply to C. L. BENEDICT, 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class four-story brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 133, 141, 143 and 145 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by day's work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to
WM. BEARD, No. 24 Wyckoff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL, 37TH-ST., A FOUR-story, basement and under-cellar brown-stone house, 25x50 feet, of superior build, all modern improvements; price $15,000. Also, a number of houses, worth from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY (four stories in rear,) high-stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 12 Carroll-park, South Brooklyn, with rear lot through to 1st-place. House well built, with modern improvements, in good order and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to HENRY W. LAW, 30 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, No. 157 East 31st-st.; three stories high; size of lot 19 by 98; house 19 by 48. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to
W. H. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS, FRONTING ON 5th-av., corner of 112th-st. Apply to HENRY HILTON, No. 11 East 28th-st.

## FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS.

A farm of 100 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many principal forest-trees and woods, with a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill, notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. WEBLE, No. 230 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 26 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE—TWO SUPERIOR FARMS, OF 75 acres each, one mile from depot at Plainfield, N. J.; also a very nice cottage, with half an acre of land, in the village; also a very large house, of about 25 rooms, with barn and five acres, 300 yards from the depot at Scotch Plains; plenty of shade and fruit; an excellent situation for a Summer boarding-house; together with other choice City and country property. Inquire of MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County, containing 125 acres of choice land, with a good two-story house, barns, cow sheds and a carriage house, all in good order; large orchards; good fences. Also a farm of 148 acres, and one of 212 acres, the best stock farm in the county; all within 3 miles of the depot at Tarrytown; price low and terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 62 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 22 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FOR SALE—A FARM, IN SCARSDALE, WEST-chester County, half a mile from the depot, 19 miles from the City Hall; contains 65 acres, part wood, a good orchard, an old fashioned house and two barns; well adapted for a dairy farm or a gentleman's residence; schools and churches and a good neighborhood. Would exchange for City property. Address Dr. HALL, No. 126 4th-st., corner West 10th-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET NEAR TARRYTOWN.—A farm of 16 acres of choice land, good house and carriage house, abundance of choice fruit; fine view; a beautiful building sight; only 1½ miles from the depot; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 62 Nassau-st., or W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour's ride from Jersey City, and one mile from Tappan Station, containing 80 acres in a high state of cultivation; large apple orchard, abundance of grapes, dwarf pears, &c. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; no incumbrance. Terms easy. Inquire of J. PANGBURN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—ABOUT 60 acres of choice land, large two-story house, good out-buildings; large orchards of grafted fruits; fences all in good stone wall; 1½ miles from the depot at White Plains. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 62 Nassau-st., or to W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM OF 60 acres, handsome new house, overlooking the thriving village of Plainfield, N. J.; one and a half hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of depot. Inquire of H. F. HARRIOTT,
No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 122 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 214 ACRES, WITHIN three miles of Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.; price, $6,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire of WM. J. BROWN, No. 316 Washington-st., or ALEX. BUCHANAN, on the place.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 342 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 80 acres in New-Jersey; good buildings; fruit; splendid view; fine location for a boarding-house. Inquire of W. E. SHILTON, No. 12 Spruce-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO HIRE, OR PURCHASE—A plain well-built house, containing some 8 or 10 sleeping rooms, in a good neighborhood, between 14th and 40th sts.; within a block or two of Broadway preferred; rent not to exceed $800. Owners may address, with particulars, Box No. 3,461 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERATE-sized dwelling-house, situated somewhere between 5th and 6th avs. and 14th and 42d sts.; would buy mirrors and gas fixtures, with parlor carpets, if in good order; price, say from $10,000 to $15,000. Address M. M., Station C, Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, unfurnished, desirably located, where the owner would be willing to retain rooms and board for the rent; also allowing the privilege of taking other boarders. Unexceptionable references can be given as to competency and responsibility. Address C. M., Box 156 Times Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—AN STRICTLY PRIVATE family, living in a good house up-town, and willing to let a well-furnished sitting-room and bedroom, can hear of a quiet, permanent and responsible tenant by addressing J., Box No. 4,301 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN BROOKLYN, IN A good neighborhood, within fifteen minutes' walk of one of the ferries, a three-story house; rent must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, M. H., Box No. 148 Times Office.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, PEACH ORCHARD, genuine Lehigh and White Ash Schuylkill; also English Cannel, Liverpool Orrel, and Cumberland, of the best qualities. Price as low as coals of like quality are sold for. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT RYE—near the village of Port Chester—The place known as Dermont, the residence of the late Edward J. Swords, commanding a fine view of the Sound and the surrounding country, consisting of about nine acres in a high state of cultivation; house three stories, finish, with a large wing; piazza extending nearly around the house; outbuildings new, and house, grounds and garden in perfect order; over 1,000 fruit trees of the choicest kind; good water; two fish-ponds filled with gold-fish in abundance; statuary, shade trees, &c. Also a house situated on the outskirts of the village of Portchester; grounds 31x175, making a most desirable residence for a small family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FRAME HOUSE and lot on Ashburton-av.; house 2[illegible] deep; lot 50x[illegible]; house two story, attic and basement, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, contains nine rooms, coal and stone cellars; shade and ornamental trees, and choice fruit in abundance; small barn in rear of lot; high ground, good neighborhood, commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and overlooks the entire village; distance fifteen minutes' walk from depot; price $4,500, part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply to Mrs. DE VOE, the owner, on the premises; or to ACKERMAN & DEYO, Grocers, corner Broadway and Dock-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A very desirable cottage residence, with about 30 acres of land, one hour and ten minutes from the City, via the New-Jersey Central Railroad. To any one wishing to reside in a perfectly healthy locality and do business in the City, this is a most favorable opportunity for securing a home at a moderate price. Apply to
P. F. RANDOLPH, No. 14 Wall-st.,
Or SMITH CLIFT, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIful country-seat, with four acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 45x40, with an addition 20x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to
ELI WHITNEY.
New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 24, 1863.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON—A BEAUTIful situation and residence on the river bank; dwelling-house of brick, in the Italian villa style; lodge-house, grapery, green-house, carriage-house, &c. Grounds beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, with abundance of choice fruit and shrubs. House has all of the modern conveniences, water, gas, &c., is about 1½ hours' ride from Chambers-st. For particulars, address W. W. KISHAM, Box No. 230 Post-office. Price $25,000.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Within 10 minutes' ride of depot at Paterson, N. J., a large villa in the Italian style, with tower, &c., complete, with every convenience and modern improvement, delightfully situated, entirely new, and commanding an extensive landscape view of city and river. The Paterson market is one of the best in the country, and only 1½ hours from Chambers-st. Ferry, and cars every hour, day and evening. Apply to H. W. MERRILL, Market-st., Paterson, or SIBERIA OTT, No. 738 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with some seven acres of land, in the County of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The house is of brick, with slate roof, 50x36, with an extension for kitchen and servants' rooms; barns and outbuildings. The premises contain a variety of choice fruit trees and shrubbery. For terms and permission to see the house, apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 103 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN FAIRMOUNT, WESTCHESTER County, a two-story cottage, six rooms, with under-cellar, in good order, and a large garden, about 1½ feet square. The cottage is pleasantly located, about quarter of a mile from Tremont depot; rent $150 per year. Possession on or before April 1. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage, with 1½ acres of land, carriage-house, fine garden and fruit. The house contains eight rooms beside kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars inquire of W. B. NEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, in Elizabeth, N. J.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—About 12 miles from this City by railroad. Three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, fine garden, good pasturage, barn, carriage-house, &c. House in excellent condition, containing 13 rooms, beside kitchen, &c. For further particulars, inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 78 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c.; 1½ acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price very low, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 45 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, double, two-story cottage, substantially built, and eligibly located, with grounds highly improved, and abundance of fruit; within three minutes' walk of depot. For sale low, and terms easy. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN RYE, NEAR THE depot, two pleasant residences—the one, a large double house; the other, a house of medium size; each with outbuildings, &c., all complete, and ample grounds. Rent, $750 and $450. Apply to J. E. CORNING, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YONKERS, A commodious house and one acre of ground, on the bank of the river, quarter of a mile below depot; stable, fine vegetable garden, fruit, lawn, shade trees, &c. Also, two acres of land adjoining, if desired. Apply on the premises, or to L. UNDERHILL, 94 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FINE INVESTMENT—FARM AND COUNTRY residence on the banks of the Hudson for sale cheap, if applied for within ten days from date. Will not be offered after that. For circulars containing particulars of location, &c., call at Times Office.—March 5, 1863.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT YONKERS—5 acres, ample grounds, fruit, garden and grove; near depot and boats; good view; gas throughout; coachman's, carriage and ice house; at a sacrifice. Address J. J. L., Box No. 163 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT HYDE Park, of 100 acres, in high cultivation, with extensive buildings, with river front; it is a good investment, producing $1,800 per annum; good City property taken in part payment. Apply to D. EARL, No. 377 Broadway.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE next to the Methodist Church, garden and orchard. Inquire at Mr. PIERSON'S store, near the depot.

## TO LET.

TO LET ON BERGEN HILL—NEAR TWO horse-railroads, and within 20 minutes' walk of either Hoboken or Jersey City ferry, four handsome two-story basement and extension cottages, commanding a beautiful view of Staten, Long and Manhattan Islands, the bay and the Hudson. Rent $325. Also two two-story cottages adjoining; rent $200. Apply to E. EVANS, Willow-court, Hudson City, or Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET IN NEWARK—A NEW THREE story brick house, No. 62 East Broad-st., 21x33, with a two-story extension containing dining room and kitchen; it has 12 rooms, beside bath and storeroom, is handsomely finished, and possesses every convenience, gas, furnace, range, &c., is in a pleasant, healthy locality, six minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex depot. Rent $300. Possession April 1 or May. A. LEMASSENA,
Corner of Broad and Bank sts.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 71 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 29 Exchange-place.

TO LET—TO A WIDOW LADY OR GENTLEMAN and wife, without children, four rooms, two on second floor and two on third floor, with gas and Croton water, and in perfect order. Location in Rivington-st., between Allen and Orchard sts., north side. To a responsible tenant, will be let very low. None but Americans need apply. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STABLES SITUated in Washington-st., between Morton and Barrow sts.; room for twenty horses; plenty of room for hay and feed; a good place for the ice-trade, express wagons or heavy trucks; rent moderate. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 170 West 50th-st., or Room No. 6, City Hall, Park, or STEPHEN E. BURRALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THOSE TWO NEAT, three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 12 and 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 88 will be sold with or without the furniture. JOHN FOLEY, No. 68 Lexington-av., or No. 180 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFfices in the new five-story fire-proof building, No. 98, on the west side of Nassau-st.; also, the five-story and basement store, No. 139 Fulton-st., this City; also, a large factory near the river in Newark, N. J. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-house, No. 104 Waverley-place, 3-story and attic. Rent, $800. Also, to let, the third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton, corner Dutch-st. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 78 William-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A 4-story brown-stone English basement house, containing all the modern improvements, and well located up town. The rent will be taken out in board by the owner. Address J. S., Station F, 3d-av.

TO LET, IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR-STORY brick house and store No. 299 Grove-st., containing 17 rooms; good position for boarding-house, store for first-class grocery; it is fitted up; rent for building $800. Apply to E. EVANS, 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A SNUG 3½-STORY HOUSE IN 19TH-st., in vicinity of Gramercy Park; has modern improvements, in good order. Can be had before the 1st of May, if desired. Apply to T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 89 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 125 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

## TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 88 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $11 per month. Possession immediately. No moving May 1.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE WHOLE OR part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Montrose-av.; rent for the whole house $150 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $90 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given immediately. Also, a 2-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, in good order, No. 3 2d-st., Williamsburgh, near the Ferry; rent $300 per year. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 302 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Higbee. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 138 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 79 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 89 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 8 Varick-place, in good order, with gas and water complete. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply to H. FISHER, No. 4 Bible-House, Astor-place.

TO LET—HOUSE ON 19TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.; would be let very reasonable to parties that would accommodate one or two persons with board. Address Box No. 4,307 Lower Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT building and store, extra wide, complete, with vaults and other improvements; to let in whole or in part. Apply on the premises, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

## STEAM POWER TO LET.

ROOMS AND POWER TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—Three rooms, forty by eighty, and one room, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, with light on all sides; steady steam power; building suitable for any kind of manufacturing; the most desirable rooms in the city, being in Market-st., one hundred yards from New-Jersey Railroad Depot; will be let for a term of years. Apply on the premises, to WRIGHT & SMITH, or JOHN C. DUNNAN.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x60 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 Stock-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE second and third floors and one room on the 4th floor of the building, corner of Duane, Centre and Reade sts. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 108 Walker-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND A HOME WANTED in a private family by a young lady of several years' experience as teacher of the piano; board to be considered of equal exchange for instruction; references exchanged. Address E. B. WARREN, Box No. 2,303 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, SUITAble for a gentleman and wife, with good grate, gas, bath, and family private. Terms reasonable. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a gentleman, wife and daughter next April. Three or four rooms required. Inclusive terms not to exceed $25 a week. Address, with all particulars, J. W. S., Station C.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD.—The advertiser (a lady) would like two unfurnished rooms, with partial board, in a genteel private family, or where there are few boarders. Location between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Please answer, with name and number, and direct to H. A., Madison-square Post-office. References given and required.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A front room to suit a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

WANTED—FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND August, board in a private family, residing either in Westchester, Pelham, or near New-Rochelle, for a gentleman and wife, two servants and two horses. Address Box No. 2,685, Post-office.

ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL BOARD FOR single gentlemen, can be had by applying at No. 66 Irving-place; references exchanged.

## FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 138 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

28 CENTS { GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE. } PER POUND.

TO ALL LOVERS OF FINE FLAVORED COFFEE.

We have completed arrangements whereby we shall receive 500 bales per month of
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
Which we offer to the public as a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market.
THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
Of which we are the only receivers and manufacturers, is superior to the Coffee usually sold, such as Mocha, Java, Maracaibo, &c.

Hotels, private families, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., will find
THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE
more reliable than ordinary Coffee, as by our new mode of preparation it will be found to contain a perfect uniformity of strength and flavor.

Put up only in one pound packages, sixty pounds in a case, with full directions on each package; and for sale by grocers generally. Price 28 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Importers and Manufacturers.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS,
TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED,
By using the
PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
Which entirely supersede the home-made article.
A large supply of the various sizes on hand; also,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER.
L. T. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents.
Commission Paper Warehouse,
No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DAY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,
Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.

Pensions, Bounty, Pay and Prize Money procured for soldiers and sailors, their widows and heirs.

REFERENCES.
Gov. Seymour, New-York. | Rev. Henry W. Bellows,
Gov. Parker, New-Jersey. | Pres. San. Com.
Gov. Sprague, Rhode Island. | M. Armstrong & Sons, Nos.
Maj.-Gen. Dix, U. S. A. | 11, 37 and 12 Ferry-st.
ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Attorney and Counselor.

MANURE! MANURE!!
NO MORE MONOPOLY!
IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

The horse-manure carmen of the City of New-York are prepared to deliver to farmers, at Pier No. 61 East River, foot of Stanton-st., the best quality of horse-manure in any quantities required, at the unprecedented low price of 43 cents per load. Orders addressed to S. W. SMILER, on the pier, or to the undersigned, will be promptly attended to. JAMES REILLY, 28th-st.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE.
A Gordon self-piling ¾-medium printing-press, in good order. Apply at No. 81 Liberty-st., basement.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 469 Broadway.

CASH FOR BOOKS OR LIBRARIES.—Any person having a small parcel of books, or an entire library, to dispose of for cash, can have an opportunity of doing so by addressing LIBRARIAN, Box No. 124 Times Office.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and Libraries bought for cash at No. 122 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—all States.

## FINANCIAL.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.
PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.
CAPITAL ............................................. $1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period, with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 86 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 43 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.
JAMES H. LUCAS, } of St. Louis.
THOMAS ALLEN, }
New-York, Feb. 26, 1863.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that this Company will redeem on the 1st day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, forty-one of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for the sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offers of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund." Which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 31st day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds that, in case there are no bids offered to sell said bonds, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company aforesaid will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem, at par and accrued interest, by consecutive numbers of outstanding bonds, forty-one of said bonds, beginning at No. 131 and running to No. 143, inclusive; Nos. 145, 147 and 149 to 152, inclusive; Nos. 154 to 162, inclusive; Nos. 165, 166, 167, and Nos. 171 to 173, inclusive; and that from and after the 2d day of April, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.
J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 32 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $220,[illegible], and the net earnings were $124,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $[illegible]. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, or Legal Tender, or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 18th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 12, 1863.
R. B. MASON, }
JOHN LORD, } Trustees.
H. L. STOUT, }

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER, }
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. G. BADGER, }
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1863.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD.—The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to said Company, are requested to deposit the same with ROBERT BAYARD, No. 12 Wall-st., Treasurer of the Committee appointed by the stipulation for the foreclosure and sale of the road, and a reorganization of the Company.

On surrendering the First Mortgage Bonds, four coupons will be paid.
ROBERT BAYARD, }
RUSSELL SAGE, } Committee.
W. HUNT. }
MARCH, 5, 1863.

No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, March 2, 1863.

EDWARD H. THORNE, LATE WITH Hopkins & Co., begs to offer his services at the Brokers' Board for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, on commission.

Refers, by permission, to Messrs. Hopkins & Co., Messrs. Buckley, Sheldon & Co., Messrs. F. R. & W. C. Fowler, Solomon Townsend, Esq., William S. Herriman, Esq., Samuel Sloan, Esq., Henry Nicoll, Esq., New-York; H. H. Martin, Esq., Albany.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST.—Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.
JACOB C. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D B. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)
New-York, Feb. 11.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

$86,000 TO LOAN—AT FIVE PER CENT. for one year, and at six per cent. for the following four years, on improved real estate in this City, in any sum from $5,000 to $30,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 56 Wall-st.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

25TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.
"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NO. 3," PRIOR TO 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 88 Wall-st.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of STRONG, BROTHERS & CO., expired by its own limitation on the 1st day of March, 1863. The business of the late copartnership will be continued from this date by the same parties under the firm name of STRONG & CO.
WILLIAM N. STRONG,
THOMAS J. STRONG,
JAMES A. WHITNEY.
Dated ALBANY, March 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & GIGNOUX, for the purpose of transacting a commission brokerage business in Stocks, Bonds, &c., and have taken the office No. 16 Exchange-place.
JAMES S. CUSHMAN,
Late with Messrs.
READ, DREXEL & CO.
REGIS C. GIGNOUX,
Late with Messrs.
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with me in my business, known as the "Empire Paint Works," SAMUEL D. STRYKER. Said business will be continued under the firm name of STUART & STRYKER, Nos. 137 and 139 West 30th-st., and No. 87 Murray-st. JOHN R. STUART.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the style of DIBBLE & CAMBLOS, for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 26 William-st.
EDWARD D. DIBBLE,
HENRY S. CAMBLOS.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1863.

MR. BENSON VANVLIET IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
LOCKWOOD & NORRIS.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

## PROPOSALS.

TO ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS AND OTHERS.—Designs for National Currency Notes are hereby invited of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, to be issued under the Act of Congress authorizing a National Currency, approved Feb. 25, 1863.

The designs must be National in their character, and none will be considered that have been used, in whole or in part, upon any currency, bank, certificate or other representative of value, and completed bills must all be of the uniform size of seven inches by three inches.

Designs must be for both the obverse and reverse of the note, and be susceptible of receiving upon their obverse the following legend: "National Currency, secured by the Bonds of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States," as well as the signature of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, together with the promise to pay of the association issuing the notes, signed by the President and Cashier thereof, and their place of redemption.

The reverse must be susceptible of receiving the following legend: "This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations, within the United States, except interest on public debt."

And also, to have suitable tablets for inscribing the following synopsis of sections 57 and 58 of the Act authorizing a National Currency, approved Feb. 25, 1863:

"Every person making or engraving, or aiding to make or engrave, or passing or attempting to pass, any imitation or alteration of this note; and every person having in possession a plate or impression made in imitation of it, or any paper made in imitation of that on which the note is printed, is, by the Act of Congress, approved 25th February, 1863, guilty of felony, and subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years at hard labor, or both."

Designs will be received until the 25th day of March, 1863, and must in all cases be accompanied by models, or illustrative drawings, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all that may be offered. For such designs or parts of designs as may be accepted, suitable compensation will be paid, not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred dollars for each note; and the accepted designs will then become the exclusive property of the United States. The designs not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting them.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing dies in accordance with the designs; stating the cost of the completed dies, and the date at which they can be furnished, the Secretary reserving the right to accept designs or parts of designs and causing them to be engraved by other parties than those submitting the designs if he deems it for the interest of the Government to do so. In all cases the dies, and all transfers or copies thereof, to be the exclusive property of the United States.

In the selection of designs, special attention will be given to security against counterfeiting and against alterations, as well as to suitableness for use as currency.

Proposals and designs must be inclosed in sealed envelopes and directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and plainly indorsed "Designs and Proposals for National Currency," and will be opened on the 26th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, (corner 35th-st. and 7th-av.,) until 12 o'clock M., on Friday, the 13th inst., for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements to the State of New-York, (army pattern, and of the best quality of oak-tanned leather, subject to the inspection of this Department,) to be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City, on or before Saturday, the 25th day of April next:
10,000 Cartridge-boxes and Plates, S. N. Y., calibre 58.
10,000 Cartridge-box Belts and Plates, calibre 58.
10,000 Privates' Waist-belts and Plates, calibre 58.
10,000 Bayonet Scabbards and Frogs, pattern of 1863.
10,000 Cap-pouches and Picks.
10,000 Gun Slings.
Also, 5,000 sets, as above, of calibre 69.

Contracts will be made for these accoutrements in sets, but the bids will state the price at which each of the aforesaid articles will be furnished, and a schedule of the bids will be submitted to General Headquarters at Albany before awarding contracts.

Successful bidders will be duly notified of the award.

It will not be obligatory on the State to accept the lowest bid, and the right is reserved to reject all bids if the public interest requires it.
BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary-General of Ordnance, S. N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. C. S., FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW-YORK HARBOR, March 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the A. A. C. S. at Fort Hamilton, until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of March, 1863, for supplying the troops stationed at this post (Fort Lafayette) with fresh beef, of a good and wholesome quality, (equal proportions of hind and fore quarters, necks and shanks to be excluded,) for the balance of the current year.

The bids will be opened at the office of the A. A. C. S. at 12½ o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 10, 1863. All bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Each proposal must have the names of two responsible sureties attached thereto.

Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
CHAS. O. WOOD,
First Lieut. Ninth U. S. Infantry, A. A. C. S.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Q. M.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth-street from Second to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 6, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on SATURDAY, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, to take into consideration the extending of Franklin-street in a direct line from the southerly corner of Franklin and Baxter streets to a point on the westerly side of Mott-street, five feet southerly of house and lot number thirty-seven, thence in a direct line to the southerly corner of Doyer-street and Bowery, and to be in width fifty feet northerly therefrom.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, } Committee
PATRICK RUSSELL, } on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Street
DAVID FITZGERALD, } Openings.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

Second.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East, by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 29, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mF*

## SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City, where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 169 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

## SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862.

EVANS & STEVENS,

Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Artery Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets.

No. 10 OLD FISH-STREET, ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Surgical Equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest price compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

## MEDICAL.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the increasing demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Balmig & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO. 3.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Leight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1824. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Forwarded on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 162 Chambers-st., No. 137½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 314 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to the present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills of Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that cold and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Leight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for surely legitimate purposes, to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Leight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. [illegible] pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work ever [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, April 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA AND MATANZAS,
TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British steamship SHELDRAKE, Capt. JOHN AHOUSE, Carrying the U. S. Mail, Will sail as above, From Pier No. 22, foot of Warren-st., N. R.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway, Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
N. B.—The British steamship MELITA will follow the SHELDRAKE, and sail on or about the 21st March. Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, March 7.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $61 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner M. & E. THORNE, will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 69 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship "GEORGE CROMWELL," Capt. JNO. A. POST, Will leave Pier 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, [illegible].
No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday.
Freight taken at reduced rates. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW ... Saturday ... March 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday ... M'ch 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... M'ch 21
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 | Steerage | $32 50 |
| First cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 35 50 |
| First cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 50 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 50 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 346 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:32 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.) |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:00 P. M.; on Mondays, 6:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. H. S. CROOKS, will leave from foot of Robinson-st., for Poughkeepsie, THIS AFTERNOON, March 6, at 5 o'clock, for freight and passengers.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

## MACHINERY.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE.
Shell 3 feet diameter with steam dome, 64 tubes, 2 in. diameter, 12 feet long; fire-box 4 feet long, 4 feet 8 in. wide, 5 feet high; has been used three months only; good as new. Inquire of STEVENS, ESO & CO., No. 223 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE engine, 20 to 22 in. diam., and 48 to 50 in. stroke of cylinder, capable of working 80 pounds of steam, making 45 to 60 revolutions per minute, with fly wheel 18 to 20 ft. diam., wrought iron shaft, cast iron frames, slide valve cut-off, approved governor and all other parts complete. Inquire at office of W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

WOOLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Two second-hand mules, 240 spindles each, $120. Two of 300 spindles each, $150. Must be removed within ten days. Also one set cards, with 40 condenser spools for $400. One picker, $50. All of above to be seen, mostly running, at the Glenham Mill, near Fishkill, N. Y. Apply on the premises, or at No. 303 Broadway, Room No. 5.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY MARE, FIFteen hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind; can trot inside of 2:50. Inquire at No. 48 [illegible] between [illegible] and 2 o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
OPENING NIGHT.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 6,
When Verdi's opera of IL TROVATORE will be presented with the following UNPRECEDENTED CAST:
MADAME JOSEPHINE MEDORI as Leonora. Her first appearance in America.
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER as Azucena. Her first appearance in America.
SIGNOR FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI as Manrico. His first appearance in America.
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI as Di Luna. His first appearance in America.
SIGNOR D. COLETTI as Fernando.
Mme. FICHER as Inez. Herr MULLER as the Gipsy.
The Conductor on this occasion, MAX MARETZEK.
NOTICE.—The Director has determined that all operas shall be produced intact, as originally written, and that the excisions made by other managers and artists shall be restored. The first of these restorations will be in this opera, in which Madame MEDORI will introduce the original grand aria in the fourth act, which has never yet been sung by any other prima donna in America.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Applications for free admission cannot be attended to by the Management.
SALE OF TICKETS.
The box office will be open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's stationery store, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
THE FIRST GRAND MATINEE Will take place TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, March 7, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Tickets are now on sale at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
THE FIRST GRAND GALA MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 7, at 1, when will be presented Verdi's opera of IL TROVATORE, in its complete form, and with its UNPRECEDENTED CAST.
MEDORI ... as ... Leonora
SULZER ... as ... Azucena
MAZZOLENI ... as ... Manrico
BELLINI ... as ... Di Luna
FICHER, COLETTI, MULLER.
NOTICE.—The Director has determined that all operas shall be produced intact, as originally written, and that the excisions made by other managers and artists shall be retained. The first of these restorations will be in this opera, in which Madame MEDORI will introduce the original grand aria in the fourth act, which has never yet been sung by any other prima donna in America.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE ONE DOLLAR.
No reservation of seats. Tickets can be obtained at each of the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI—IRVING HALL.
Mr. HARRISON respectfully informs the public that in consequence of the great success of the concert of last Saturday evening, and in view of the fact that the sale of tickets was necessarily stopped, he has induced MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI To repeat her GRAND CONCERT On SATURDAY EVENING, March 7.
Assisted by the following artists: Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor. Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist. Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist. Signor ABELLA, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra, the sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Stibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
FOURTH CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mme. GUERRABELLA, Soprano.
Mr. WM. MASON, Piano.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncello.
The Orchestral Selections.
Symphony No. 5, C minor ... Beethoven
Overture—"Midsummer Night's Dream" ... Mendelssohn
Overture—"Corsair" ... Berlioz
Will be performed BY FULL ORCHESTRA of the Society, MR. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor.
Non-subscribers tickets at $1, will be sold on SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TUESDAY EVENING, March 10. AMBULANCE AND SANITARY TROOPS. GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

GYMNASTICS, MILITARY EXERCISES in all their branches; instruction to both sexes and every age, either in the rooms or their residences; new classes are forming at the METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, 6th-av. opposite 8th-st. Address HENRY GEBHARD.

## AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (late with A. H. MULLER.)
FIFTEEN LOTS, ON TENTH-AV., THIRTY-EIGHTH, FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREETS.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1863, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.
10TH-AVENUE—1 lot, west side, 50 feet 6 inches north of 38th-st.
10TH-AVENUE—3 lots, east side, 60 feet 5 inches south of 40th-st.
51ST-STREET—3 lots, north side, 475 feet east of 11th-av.
55TH-STREET—1 lot, north side, 150 feet east of 7th-av.
109TH-STREET—3 lots, south side, 110 feet east of 2d-av.
109TH-STREET—3 lots, north side, 300 feet east of 2d-av.
Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Wall-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—No. 9 Pine-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
A. JOURNEAY will sell at auction, THIS DAY March 6, 1863, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 129 Waverley-place, the entire contents of the above house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and arm-chairs, in plush and hair cloth, marble-top centre-tables, mirrors, mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands and walnut French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, toilet-tables, [illegible] hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, oak extension-table, dining-chairs, lace-curtains, window-shades, gas chandeliers; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; China and glassware; together with kitchen utensils.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
THIS DAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 161 Broadway, a large stock of first-class work, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, reception, library and dining-room suites, chamber suites, side-boards, bookcases, wardrobes, hall-stands, tables, lounges, chairs, &c. We invite the notice of buyers to this sale, as it is absolute, by catalogue. Also, superb rosewood piano-forte.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood bedstead, hair mattresses in three pieces, and spring mattress to match, rosewood reclining chair in hair cloth, mahogany rocker and chairs in hair cloth, elegant gilt clock, girandoles, mahogany falling-leaf tables, mahogany sofas and tete-a-tetes in hair cloth, imitation rosewood bedsteads, vases, shawls, furs, &c.; office desks and furniture in general, table cloths, sheets, pillow cases, &c. Also, silver-plated ware, forks, spoons, butter dishes, cake baskets, French fowling pieces, muskets, revolvers, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock,
ASSIGNEE SALE.—The remaining assets of Charles C. Leigh, consisting of book accounts, safe, gas fixtures, &c., by order of William Taylor, assignee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD furniture, velvet, Wilton, tapestry and other carpets, lace curtains, chandeliers, mahogany and rosewood furniture, &c., &c., THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., the entire furniture of the large four-story house, comprising about thirty rooms, with all the variety of rich carpets and oil-cloths, lace and other curtains, mahogany, rosewood and black walnut furniture, kitchen do., &c., &c. Catalogues early this morning at the house, and also at the auction rooms No. 692 Broadway.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the storehouse No. 68 Greenwich-st., for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage and advances, 140 cases, 12 bottles each, containing liquors. Also, 6 casks of wine. Also, 4 cases of goods, comprising dry goods, crockery, housekeeping articles, &c. Also, sundry other cases and boxes.
Terms, cash.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF JOHN J. PETERS, DECEASED—Will sell at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, March 12, at the Exchange Room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st., running through to and including Nos. 6, 8 and 10 New-st., formerly occupied by the U. S. Appraisers.
Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale, $100,000 cash, balance in 5 years at 6 per cent. Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
THIRD-AVENUE—4 lots east side, between 88th and 89th-sts.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-STREET—4 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.
Maps, &c., at No. 12 Pine-st.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF OVER $10,000 WORTH OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 18 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, paintings by eminent artists, mirrors, bronzes, statuary, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, 7-octave piano-forte, suites ornaments, carpeting, bedding, &c.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
GREEN SALTED HIDES AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West, 600 green salted Government slaughtered hides, in bundles. Sale positive. Terms, cash.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.
AT AUCTION.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPERTY, by MILLER & KENNELLY, on FRIDAY, March 6. The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 53 Columbia-st., overlooking the waters five miles around New-York. Sale peremptory.

## AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
Doors open at 7; begins at 7¾ o'clock.
FIFTY-FOURTH NIGHT
FIFTY-FOURTH NIGHT
Of the brilliant and successful engagement of MRS. JOHN WOOD. MRS. JOHN WOOD.
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
THE GREAT FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA in its FOURTH WEEK of its TRIUMPHANT CAREER.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
The last new and popular song, "HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?" Sung by MRS. JOHN WOOD.
THE SENSATION OF THE DAY. THE SENSATION OF THE DAY.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. SPLENDID SCENERY. ELEGANT DRESSES. UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, 1863,
FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.
MRS. JOHN WOOD In her popular characters of QUEEN LUCIDORA, PAGE FITCHIN.
ORIGINAL JACOBS.
MR. WALCOT, Sr. ... as ... KING LACHRYMOSO
THE ARAB GIANT ... as ... GAMPSON, THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD FAIRY.
In which Mr. MARLOW and Miss NICKINSON will appear.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Opens at 7¼, begins at 8, over before 11.
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,) BENEFIT NIGHT OF MR. JOHN GILBERT.
NEVER ACTED HERE.
The fine old Comedy, in five acts, by Mrs. Centlivre, (authoress of "A Bold Stroke for a Wife" and the "Wonder,") the BUSY BODY, WITH A GREAT CAST.
Marplot ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Francis Gripe ... Mr. John Gilbert
Sir George Airy ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Jealous Traffic ... Mr. Mark Smith
Charles ... Mr. Reynolds
Whisper ... Mr. Floyd
Miranda ... Mrs. Hoey
Patch ... Miss Mary Gannon
Isabinda ... Miss Madeline Henriques
Scentwell ... Mrs. Reeves
TO-MORROW (Saturday)—AMERICANS IN PARIS, AND THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
MONDAY, MISS FANNY MORANT'S BENEFIT, (never acted here,) BLUE AND CHERRY, AND A WONDERFUL WOMAN.
TUESDAY, the great programme of Monday last, FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, AND THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.
Acted to the most crowded audience ever assembled at this establishment, will be repeated.
WEDNESDAY—SEVENTH NIGHT OF HENRIETTE.
THURSDAY—ERNESTINE AND THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY MORANT.
MONDAY, March 9, (Never acted here,) BLUE AND CHERRY, AND THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.
Box book now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
MATINEE FRANCAISE.
SATURDAY, March 7, at 12½ P. M.
MARGOT, OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION, LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
Admission 50 cents; no reserved seats.
SATURDAY EVENING.
Three successes of the Season: LE DEPIT AMOUREUX. Comedie by Molière. LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS—Comedie. L'UT DIEZE—Folie Vaudeville.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M. Office for subscription and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, 603 Broadway.

SUNSET ON THE COAST OF MAINE PAINTED BY ALEXANDER WUST, on free exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS AT COST.
WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS, At $3 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES, At Old Prices.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, WOOL and UNION REPS, PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS, WORSTED DAMASKS and LASTINGS, AND EVERY STYLE OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, At Correspondingly Low Figures.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 BROADWAY, ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF CURTAINS, VALLENCES, CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS, GOLD PAINTED & HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY. MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS. FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in those goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent. under present importing prices. [illegible] Embroideries, [illegible] Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present [illegible]
[illegible] doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, [illegible] 1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched. 500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain. 500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched. 1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City. R. H. MACY, No. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT NO. 11 WARREN-ST.
2,000 DOZEN BLACK JOUVIN KID GLOVES,
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino. JUST RECEIVED, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.
GEORGE B. ENGLISH, No. 11 Warren-st.

REMOVAL.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor. Constantly on hand, a large Stock of Indian, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian Goods—as Lutongs, Pongees, Seersuckers, Crapes, Elegant Pineapple Dresses, Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs, Camphorwood Trunks, Curiosities, Antiquities, &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Fans with every pocket.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 60 cents; also, shields, waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 903 and 912 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of elegantly trimmed life size paper models of Paris fashions, for ladies' and children's dress, No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions ready March 10.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, A SEVEN-STONE DIAMOND CLUSTER RING, set in silver, with the name Sarah engraved inside. A very liberal reward will be paid on delivery of the ring to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Opens at 7¼. Begins at 8 o'clock. Over at 10¾.
Eleventh night of the highly successful engagement of the distinguished artiste, and FIRST BENEFIT (in her native City) of MISS MARY PROVOST.
Supported by the favorite young actor, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT, And the entire excellent company of this theatre.
FIRST BENEFIT (in her native City) of MISS MARY PROVOST Will take place this FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, When she will appear in her universally successful impersonation of the COUNTESS, afterward DUCHESS, In J. Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play, arranged in four acts, of LOVE; Or, THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF.
Huon (a serf) ... Mr. L. P. Barrett
Catharine ... Miss A. Clifton
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, MISS MARY PROVOST for the last time in her original character of LUCIE D'ARVILLE.
Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock, when places may be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
FRIDAY, March 6, 1863.
FIRST BENEFIT THIS SEASON OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, Who, in conjunction with the eminent artist, MR. PETER RICHINGS, will appear in Balfe's grand operatic spectacle of SATANELLA; OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.
GRAND BALLET. Magnificent Scenery. Delightful Music. Beautiful Costumes. New Appointments and Novel Mechanical Effects.
With those talented artists, MLLE. ANNETTA GALETTI, The great danseuse, Mons. MARZETTI, Mr. L. R. SHEWELL, Signor RONZANI, E. LANDE, GEO. ANDREWS, J. W. BLAISDELL, Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU, Mad. MARZETTI, Mrs. L. R. SHEWELL, Mrs. H. P. GRATTAN, Mrs. SKERRETT, Miss KATRINE.
Musical Director ... Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Box book open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.
Doors open at 7; commence a quarter to 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 10.
SECOND EXHIBITION AND DRILL OF THE AMBULANCE AND SANITARY TROOPS, COMMANDED BY COL. HENRY E. FOOTE.
Given at the request of Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Hall, Prosper M. Wetmore, Alexander Stuart, and many other of our most prominent citizens, to illustrate the practical duties performed by such a corps in providing for our wounded in time of battle.
GRAFULLA'S CELEBRATED SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND Will furnish the music. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exhibition to commence at eight o'clock. Cards of admission 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 10.
A TABLEAU FROM THE HISTORY OF THE WAR. BY THE AMBULANCE AND SANITARY CORPS.

## LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.
BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
ORATION BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject: TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.
At the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, At 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at W. H. Babcock's, No. 246 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose's, No. 143 Atlantic-st.; W. W. Swayne's, No. 218 Fulton-st., and at the rooms of the Association, No. 194 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EACH.
For sale at W. H. Babcock's, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at Hosford & Ketcham's, No. 60 William-st., New-York.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver his GREAT HISTORICAL LECTURE, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, 1863.

## INSTRUCTION.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring Term opens April 1, and continues thirteen weeks. The Circular of the school contains full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, etc., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to Dr. Weisse, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st.
REFERENCE.—Rev. Robert S. Booth, Mercer-st. Church.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., offers board and tuition for 14 weeks for $47. Term opens April 17, (both sexes;) 14 teachers; 60 Cadets in Military Department; superior Commercial College. Write for the new catalogue.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Prices unchanged. Com. Eng., with board, &c., $40, 14 weeks. Competent teachers in every department (both sexes.) Term opens March 27. E. C. FLACK, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 938 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

## TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL years' experience, a most thorough teacher of classics, vocal music, and a sound disciplinarian, now first assistant in a first-class military school, wishes to open a correspondence with parties desiring a man in every way fitted for such a position. Address for two weeks, CLARENCE Y. EATON, M. A., New-Haven, Conn.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH teacher wishes to give instruction in his own language to French or Spanish gentlemen. Private lessons given when required. Also, lessons in book-keeping and mathematics. Apply to A. BOURSAND, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN SKILLED IN THE management of students desires to correspond with Trustees, or others who may need his services. As an instructor, he is particularly successful in Mathematics and the Classics. Address E. TAPPAN, Box No. 3,367 Boston, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE OF GIVING instruction in the English branches, mathematics and Latin desires a situation as teacher and governess in a family or school. Address Miss YOUNG, care of Dr. Clowes, No. 27 Abingdon-square, New-York.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation in a private family as music teacher, and to assist in the care and education of young children. Address E. S., care of C. T. Evans' book-store, No. 448 Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—G. H. TAILLANT'S INVALID CHAIR.—A necessary piece of furniture, required in every family, has seven years to run; will be disposed of cheap. To any one having steam power it is invaluable. P. S.—A few chairs remaining on hand will be disposed of at reasonable terms. Apply at No. 639 4th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 155th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO MERCHANTS.—WANTED, A RESPONSIBLE house to assume the NEW-YORK AGENCY for the sale of "HARTELL'S PATENT ALL-GLASS FRESH FRUIT JARS," and our NEW PATENT CAPSULES, for instantly and hermetically sealing vessels of all descriptions. Address HARTELL & LETCHWORTH, No. 13 North 5th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, OR EXCHANGE—The stock and fixtures of a good corner liquor-store, near a new depot, nicely fitted up, on one of the leading avenues; five years' lease, good location. B. BLAKE, No. 14 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.—FOR SALE, THE INSTRUments and apparatus of the late S. Woodbridge, dentist, No. 132 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Back parlor rented to successor if desired. Call at premises or No. 13 Wall-st., New-York, on J. B. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

## DENTISTRY

DENTISTRY.—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF getting rid of decayed teeth or roots without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new Chemically Purified Chloroform and Ether. Gold sets inserted for $20; vulcanite $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and [illegible]; extracting, 25c. Dr. E. L. WAIT, 34 6th-av.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EXCITEMENT STILL INCREASING.
EXCITEMENT STILL INCREASING.
THE END APPROACHES.
THE END APPROACHES.
THE END APPROACHES.
ONLY A SHORT TIME LONGER.
ONLY A SHORT TIME LONGER.
ONLY A SHORT TIME LONGER.
ONLY A SHORT TIME LONGER.
Can the public see
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
THE TWO SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
This most extraordinary pair of petit humanity, who, together, WEIGH LESS THAN HALF that of an ordinary lady even, are on exhibition together AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING, and appear in Songs, Dances, &c., &c., making the most interesting and instructive exhibition ever witnessed.
THREE BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH.
THREE BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH.
Of the most gorgeous rainbow colors, together with other rare and beautiful Tropical Fish, have just been added to the GRAND AQUARIA, the crystal ponds of which contain 300 distinct specimens of Living Fish, including Speckled Brook Trout, weighing over four pounds each.
THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, From the River Nile—the Behemoth of the Scriptures—the only animal of the kind ever seen in America.
THE LEARNED MUSICAL SEAL, NED! Plays tunes upon a musical instrument! THE GREAT ROARING BLACK SEA LION; WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY; BEAR SAMPSON; GRAND AQUARIA; MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY; WAX FIGURES, &c.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance in his inimitable songs.
In the Lecture-Room, the drama of RAOUL, OR THE WRECK OF A LIFE, every afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
☞ On SATURDAY NEXT, being the usual family holiday, THREE SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES will be given, at 1½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 10.
HOW TO SAVE THE WOUNDED.
HOW TO NURSE THE SICK.
HOW TO BURY THE DEAD.
EXHIBITION DRILL OF THE AMBULANCE AND SANITARY CORPS.

ON EXHIBITION,
PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL,"
AT GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents, from 9 to 6 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies ... $10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman ... 5 00
Ladies' Tickets ... 2 50
Minors under 15 years of age ... 2 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 476 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

A YOUNG WOMAN, POSSESSING A LIBERAL education in dramatic literature, competent to enact parts as Calasta, in Rowe's "Fair Penitent;" Belvedera, in Otway's "Venice Preserved;" Queen Catherine, in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII;" Jane Demontfort, in Joanna Baillie's "Demontfort;" Medora, in Dryden's "Oliphemio;" and Victoria, in Joanna Baillie's "Basil," to accompany an actor of eminence, about preparing for a starring tour in the principal cities of America, Australia and Europe. One versed in the text of the above named tragedies, may find much to their advantage by addressing HORATIO, Box No. 162 Times Office.

LAUGHING GAS SUPERSEDED.—PROF. BRITTAN, in his amazing psychological experiments, produces all the effects of the gas and of mediums without the use of those agents. Lecture and exhibition at Clinton Hall THIS and EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING. Tickets 15 cents. A private class will be formed on MONDAY EVENING.

FOUR GRAND PANORAMAS ON THE same night at Banvard's Hall of Art, No. 632 Broadway—THE OHIO, THE MISSISSIPPI, THE WAR, and THE MISSOURI. Only 25 cents; children, 15 cents. EVERY EVENING, at 7¾. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING
of loyal citizens, in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Every citizen who is loyal to the Union and the Constitution, determined to preserve the integrity of the national laws and national territory, and to maintain the honor of the national flag, is invited to be present.
Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. Army, gives his hearty support to the objects of the meeting, and will preside if his health permits.
The following eminent speakers, among others, have been invited to address the meeting:
HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,
HON. JOSEPH HOLT,
GEN. BENJ. F. BUTLER,
HON. JAMES T. BRADY,
DOCTOR R. D. HITCHCOCK,
HENRY WINTER DAVIS,
HON. JOHN VAN BUREN,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.,
HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
CHARLES A. DANA, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| George Opdyke, | F. S. Winston, |
| Jonathan Sturges, | Wm. V. Brady, |
| Morris Ketchum, | E. E. Morgan, |
| Benjamin R. Winthrop, | O. D. F. Grant, |
| Denning Duer, | Ezra Nye. |

By order of Committee of Arrangements, ROBT. H. McCURDY, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1863.
A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., to receive the Annual Report required by the charter to be made by the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

## MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.
In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a
SPLENDID STOCK
of elegant piano-fortes of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advanced from 20 to 40 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London. "Two powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos, superior in richness, depth and brilliancy of tone, with light, powerful and elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, from $175 to $250. Also, durable second-hand pianos. J. C. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

AS MUSICAL INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG lady of capability and experience as teacher of the piano, wishes a home in some private family where instruction in music will be considered equivalent to board. The writer of this is well acquainted with the young lady, and can recommend her to any family wishing instruction for their children. Address R. S. WARREN, box No. 3,802 New-York Post-office.

MUSIC.—$8 ONLY FOR TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS on the piano, at pupils' residences; $6 for vocal music. Call on or address Miss E. C., Music Teacher, No. 73 2d-av. Particular attention paid to beginners.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-avenue, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-street, Brooklyn.
Open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time.

## FRANCE AND MEXICO.

### Important Circular of the Mexican Government.

### Official Exposition of the Sentiments and Purposes of the Mexican Nation.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MEXICO, Aug. 19, 1862.
(CIRCULAR.)

CITIZEN GOVERNOR: The return of the citizen H. NUNES to the Ministry of Finances, and that of the undersigned to the Ministry of Interior and Foreign Affairs, have put an end to the Ministerial crisis, and the affairs of the State will henceforth be governed by the number of Ministers required by our laws.

The Mexican people, forgetting their disasters and their civil wars, in order to march against their unjust invaders, are at present more than ever entitled, in these perilous days, to a complete knowledge of the principles, the intentions and the conduct of the men who administer their affairs. It is much to be feared that the silence of the Government, in the midst of the gravest difficulties, evidently the most delicate of any situation that our country's history has heretofore presented; it is to be feared, I repeat, that that silence, above all after the modification of its members which it has just undergone, might be interpreted in a sinister manner, not only by the ill-disposed, but by true patriots, impatient and bewildered. In consequence, the confidence of the nation in the loyalty of the Executive power would perhaps vanish—a fatal result, the gravest of evils, and which would only serve to fill with satisfaction the heart of the ambitious despot who has visited us with the scourge of war, and those of the traitors who second his pernicious designs.

In fact, the Ministers aspire too much and too nobly, to acquire the esteem and the consideration of their fellow citizens, to allow them to entertain the idea of concealing from them their intentions or their acts; so much the more, as this want of frankness would tend to the triumph of a calumny upon truth. Therefore, the citizen President of the Republic has desired that, while announcing to you that the two Departments of the State have been filled, I should also make known to you the political programme that he has approved, and which the Ministers intend to follow and to develop as long as they are supported by the opinion of the country and the President's confidence.

The Government will fulfil the object of its institution, and do justice to the principal desire of the nation, by *displaying the greatest activity and the greatest energy in order to repulse the foreign invader who has dared to desecrate the country's soil in contempt of the faith of treaties and of the independence of nations, the base of all public rights.*

The Congress of the Union thought it necessary to accord to the Executive all the means necessary to bring to a successful termination this eminently national enterprise.

The attitude, full of vigor, which the Government has taken, in virtue of this concession, might, perhaps, excite the choler of our foreign and domestic foes; but it must not excite the alarms of those who sincerely love liberal institutions, and who well know that a transitory dictatorship, established to save the country from perils as serious as those which now menace our autonomy and our liberties, is not only for us a constitutional means, but also that this means has been employed by ancient and modern Republics, by those even who are the most thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Democracy.

WASHINGTON himself requested, in a moment of crisis, that the laws might sleep. Besides, it is not really logical to confound a dictatorship which serves to loyally defend a people's interests, with that which augments and complicates its misfortunes; thus one must not confound the beneficent dictatorship of Gen. GUERRERO with that of SANTA ANNA, so fatal to the Republic, and which brought upon it so many misfortunes and so much ignominy.

In the present state of things the additional power confided to the Administration is, for the Republic and the Government itself, a cruel but indispensable necessity. I said a cruel necessity for the Government, because the supreme magistrate of the nation sincerely desires that the working of the popular institutions, so precious to the Republic, not only on account of their merit, but also on account of the great sacrifices that they have cost, should never be interrupted. But the interruption of that working is another sacrifice to preserve those institutions from a ruin, without this inevitable, and which the Prince, who now aims to impose a yoke upon us, seeks to bring about.

The day on which the Government can announce to Congress and to the whole nation that the common peril has ceased to exist, will be the happiest of the Administration. But until then the abdication of this power would not be patriotic. The nation which created it, and which maintains it by its powerful support, cannot be interested in its destruction; but it has a right to require of its servants, whom it has honored with a confidence, which could not be more unlimited or more holy in its object, that they should work unceasingly to accumulate efficacious means to avert the perils with which injustice menaces us.

The nation desires that, in everything appertaining to its liberties and its resources, the power accorded to the Government should be exercised upon that which is necessary; but only upon that which is necessary to save its independence, Constitution and reform. In a word, the nation wishes the war to be made with vigor, and that the means that have been conceded for that purpose should lead to the least possible sacrifice either political or material.

It is thus that the Government comprehends the tendencies of public opinion, and it will therein do it justice. If it should cease to act, through carelessness or from fear; if it should for a single instant succumb to the suggestions of ambition, which would be an indefinable faithlessness; if it should complaisantly flatter itself with wicked aspirations; if it should allow itself to be influenced by the absurd mania of innovation through caprice, or to parade its discretionary power; if it should maintain, for another single day, this power after the country shall have ceased to have causes of fear from its enemies, the Government would undoubtedly merit the withdrawal of the confidence of the Republic. But when all the Ministers believe that they have worthily prepared themselves to serve their country, decided as they are to make a sacrifice of their reputation and of their life, as it is the duty of every good Mexican, they may, with assurance, declare that, in the management of public affairs, they can never be reproached with having failed in energy, zeal or patriotism; hence they believe that they have a right to ask the Mexican people not to view with suspicion the transient existence of a power that the National Congress has only made great that it might be equal to the circumstances of our situation.

But although the reproach of cowardice or of depravity, may not be addressed to the Ministry, it may nevertheless commit faults; it will endeavor, however, not to do so, and for that it will be guided by the excellent judgment of the people; it will follow their inspirations so much the more willingly, as a grave fault on the part of the Administration would be deplorable, even for the Administration. Not that the fault might cause it to fall, but because it would exercise a disastrous, perhaps irreparable influence upon the future fate of the nation.

That being granted, if the Republic continues by its powerful coöperation to second government action, the defence that we will make will be such that it will give us a glorious place beside the great deeds of our fathers, and we will avoid losing in a moment on account of our misery and cowardice the independence and the liberty that we inherit from them, and which they conquered by such a long and heroic perseverance, which would be, beyond all measure, unworthy of and fatal to Mexico.

The Government is therefore very far from having the idea of separating its cause from that of its people, or of proceeding, were it only for an instant, without the support of the national opinion. Our own history furnishes us with numerous and great lessons upon the influence that our institutions exercise upon the fate of our arms. During the unfortunate Texan campaign our democracy was vanquished and humiliated, while those who formed what is styled the elevated classes of society, satisfied at their ease, their pride and all their passions, while contemning our institutions. At the head of this immense disorder was placed that fatal man, as ambitious as he was incapable. In 1846 we had yet but the name of a Confederation, and the Republic, weakened by the terrible inheritance of unitary regimen, found itself very ill-disposed for the purpose of repelling the invasion. To crown all evils, this same chief, so fatal to us, was precisely the one charged with the organization of our army, already corrupted, and it was impossible, for the brave men who fought in its ranks, to arrest the progress of the evil and to vanquish it.

From thence resulted our reverses at home and our discredit abroad. The recollection of those fatal wars enormously injured our international relations. But those periods of sadness and of mourning present a singular contrast to that of 1829, and especially to that of 1862. Do those privileged classes, haughty and powerful, still exist? Are the people still in abjection? Who will henceforth have the vain ambition to tyrannize over them? What army have we seen, thus far, more inured to war than our army of the East? What officers more experienced than those of our army? What General more republican than he who commands it? What is there in common between our days of mourning and the brilliant one of the 5th of May? There is certainly nothing in common between our present situation and that which gave birth to the centralization, if it is not, perhaps, the dictatorship; but the present dictator, like the one of 1829, knows that he has only been invested with this power by the people and for the people with whom he frankly allies himself, and who, in turn, lend him their most enthusiastic assistance.

The Government will employ for the defence, so just, of the Republic, all the means that international rights and the practice of nations recognize as legitimate between belligerents; in consequence, every effort, every sacrifice that the love of country and the dignity of a free people can counsel, will be made to repulse our enemies. The peril is great; in consequence our action should be great in order to conquer it. Never, however, will we make use of force to commit a monstrous iniquity; never will we follow the example of those who send their legions to Mexico to restore the worn-out principle of intervention in the Government of foreign nations; finally we will never employ the falsehood which our enemies have not blushed to make use of, stipulating and breaking, by turns, solemn treaties, with the object of gaining by these means advantages that otherwise they could not have obtained.

The Government will put everything in operation to hasten the conclusion of treaties of alliance with the nations whom Mexico must regard as sisters, as whose inhabitants have demonstrated, in a thousand ways, their lively sympathies for the triumph of our cause. It will strive, also, to bring about a good understanding between those nations, in order to finally realize the great idea of an American Confederation, which would augment the force and the respectability of each one of the Republics established upon this beautiful continent, and which would put a check to the insane desires which might be entertained of subjugating it,—desires which have been frequently viewed with a much too favorable eye by some of the Governments of the old world. For if, as the bond and the base of that alliance could be established the creation of an international assembly, in the midst of which would be discussed and settled differences which might arise between the contracting parties, those Republics might glorify themselves with possessing an institution which would commence and greatly advance the confraternity of nations, founded upon the immovable basis of justice, established by treaties, and, in consequence, the barbarous law of civil war would be abolished. This would be a novelty not less extraordinary than the creation and the authority of the tribunals which were established to render justice, and which put an end to the duels and private wars during the dark period called the middle age. The authority of the American Congress would be far preferable to the practice of arbitrations, difficult at times, and most frequently without guarantees, and, until now, so sterile that, notwithstanding their recommendation by the last Congress of Paris, Portugal was refused, a short time after the publication of that declaration, this pacific means of regulating a difference with the French Government, because NAPOLEON III. had her notified that France recognized no other judge of her honor than herself. Singular honor, truly, and which now exacts our ruin as a satisfaction of the outrage that we have inflicted upon him in defending our independence on the plains of Puebla.

*Never* will the present Government fail to religiously fulfill the conventions of the treaties which regulate our relations with friendly Powers, and by every possible means will it endeavor that the stipulations favorable to the Republic shall be observed. It is well understood that our good will cannot extend itself to the stipulations concerning France, and which have now no longer force, in virtue of the state of war which exists between that Power and the Republic. As for the rest, inasmuch as we have never in the least aspired to employ in our relations with foreign Governments an ambitious or outrageous policy, since on the contrary we might reproach ourselves upon this point, a condescension which has encouraged pretensions each time more exaggerated; it results that in all the affairs which have connection with international law, public or private, we must confine ourselves to an exact fulfillment of our duties, and to an invincible opposition to every unjust pretension contrary to the good of the country. The nation may have an entire assurance that, let come what will, with the question that the Republic at present so worthily supports, *we will never make an unjust or dishonorable peace.*

The maintenance and the payment of our troops, and the other cares of the national defence, require abundant resources, which the Government will obtain by all the means at its disposition, without, however, exhausting the source of our riches. The Government is perfectly convinced that the nation will second these efforts with its support; because it feels most truly that it owes to itself the maintenance of an imposing attitude in order to obtain greater probabilities of successful resistance in the war, and at last to conclude a peace which could not be advantageous to it by acting otherwise.

Every liberty, every legitimate interest, will obtain from the Government the completest protection, which will only meet with such restraint as the war against the invader may demand. And again, with that sole restriction, the Government will act in such a manner that all the branches of the public administration shall follow their course, and, if it is possible, a progressive course.

The Government will use all its efforts, as heretofore, to assemble the General Congress, because now, more than ever, it would be proper that the first of our powers should not fail to present itself upon the political arena; its absence, in fact, might cause it to be understood that foreign invasion had already commenced to weaken our internal regimen. Besides, the Government ardently desires that its progress shall be subordinate to the just inspirations of the people's representatives, giving them an account of its acts, provoking the deliberations that the public good require, and meriting, in their enlightened and conscientious judgment, the confidence which it requires in order to respond to the noble aspirations of the country.

The declarations of the state of siege which have interrupted, in some of the States, the regular order, will now be revised in an eminently liberal spirit, they will not be maintained and henceforth those exceptional measures will only be taken in the isolated cases in which it would be impossible to avoid, by any other means, the perils that the presence or the approach of the invading forces and their allies, the traitors to the country, would cause—or to calm the violent discords of some State—or to vanquish the resistance of some Governor refusing to comply with the President's orders, for the latter will not consent to any contempt of his constitutional power increased by the vote of Congress when by the national will and from the nature even of the peril that menaces us, the voice of him who represents the nation should be everywhere promptly obeyed. But the Government will take care to prevent the declaration of the state of siege giving rise to other extra legal powers than those rendered indispensable for the maintenance of peace, and in order that the respective populations may coöperate, like all the others, in the national defence. Finally, the measures which have just been taken concerning the state of siege of Tlaxcala are a sure guarantee of the system which the Administration proposes following in these affairs. Its respect for the States' franchises, for their political capacity, is as sincere as profound; for it knows that those different centres of action preserve throughout the Republic civil life and liberty, which it would be impossible to obtain otherwise upon so vast a territory as that of the Mexican Republic. But, nevertheless it cannot carry that respect to the point of compromising the existence and the honor of the country, and, consequently, the existence of that federative form itself; for that form would only serve to precipitate its ruin if it was not confined to its natural limits, that is to say, within the bounds fixed by the national pact which fortifies the Government's action. The sound judgment of the nation, the excellent spirit which animates it inspires the Government with the confidence that it will be but rarely necessary to have recourse to coercive measures; it is, on the other hand, assured that its appeal to the people will continue to produce the spontaneous coöperation of all Mexicans.

Everything useful—everything patriotic, the liberty of the Press, and the right of assembling will be amply favored in order that those powerful agents may contribute to the triumph of the national cause.

But enlightened and patriotic men will comprehend that, during such a war as this it is impossible to avoid efficaciously and promptly repressing every species of manifestation favorable to the enemy, and violent diatribes against the authorities emanating from the people.

For the rest, that patriotic, reasonable and moderate opposition—that opposition which enlightens without wounding or scandalizing, far from being persecuted, will excite the gratitude of the Government, whose whole satisfaction consists in doing well.

The situation imperiously exacts that *no clemency should be used toward traitors.* The Government will take proper measures, in order that that black and perfidious ingratitude on the part of those men who, after having struggled against liberty and reform, have turned against their country the arms that she had generously confided to them to sustain her independence, shall not be repeated in the future.

The bands of factious thieves, remains of the Reaction and allies of France, who have crowned all their crimes by the blackest of all misdeeds, will be pursued with the utmost rigor. The Government will arrange so as to seize upon all those cowardly fomenters of machinations who conspire in the dark to devastate and dishonor their country, and will punish them severely. On the contrary, it will prove its special predilection for our glorious army of the East, and for the brave men who, marching in its footsteps, will testify their valor and give an example of all the eminently Republican virtues.

Reform will be maintained and developed in a Democratic direction and in the enlightened principle of the complete independence of religious matters from those of the State. The abuses which have arisen will be corrected with a firm hand, and the influence of the preachers, to whatever belief they may belong, must restrict itself to the affairs of their ministry, without causing the least inconvenience to the public, and without in any wise obstructing the acts of civil life.

Such are the principal bases of the policy which the Government thinks necessary to follow in the difficult situation of the Republic.

The Government has perfect confidence that the Republic will save itself, because it sees every day what this magnanimous nation is capable of; because it is convinced that it will not allow itself to be deceived by the artful manœuvres of a Prince, who, even while offering his friendship to Mexico, wages upon her a war iniquitous in its object and infamous in its means; and who, even while protesting his respect for the nation's vote, menaces to destroy precisely the Government emanating from universal suffrage, as if that Government was not an image of the majesty of the Mexican people; or as if the power that it exercises by the free will of the country was only the price of perfidious and bloody deeds. He has only sent his legions to Mexico in order that the satisfaction arising from military glory may prevent great and sympathetic France from feeling the whole weight of a tyranny to which she has been unaccustomed. But NAPOLEON III. has not, and never will, attain to the grandeur nor to the power of the Emperor, his uncle; and, if that extraordinary man succumbed, impelled by a universal hatred, it is an incontestable proof for us that the greatest genius cannot, for any length of time, trample with impunity upon a people's rights of justice, and of liberty. The Emperor of the French has entered upon the path of intervention which was already so fatal to France, both when she committed the aggression, and when she was the victim of it.

We rely upon the approbation and the sympathies of the great Liberal party, not only in America, where we have a community of interests with other nations, but also in Europe, with which we have nothing in common, if it is not a sentiment of justice. Among the French, themselves oppressed, all the men of honor, all the men distinguished by their knowledge, who have not allowed themselves to be gained by the corrupting influence of the Imperial Government, are for and with us. France's allies, even, abandoned her when they were able to comprehend the unjustifiable designs of a Prince who, from his insatiable thirst of dominion, from his utter contempt of plighted faith, by his system of political intervention, is, and should be, regarded by all as the enemy of human kind.

There is still another motive which should fortify the mind of the nation in this war, upon its part so just and so noble, and that is, the recollection of the prodigies performed by our fathers in the bloody struggle that they had to sustain against the Colonial Government. The Spanish forces were not found only in such or such places of the Territory; they were found everywhere and in everything—in the Administration, in the militia, in the family, in all the traditions, in all the ideas then reigning. And yet our fathers struggled against this Colossus with a thousand supports, dating back three centuries, until at last they succeeded in delivering their country, and thus converting to an immense glory their immense past shame and their immense misfortune. Thanks to the heroism and the admirable constancy of those eminent men, and thanks also to the numerous legions of the people, who, at the end of a terrible revolution, extended its liberty and established reform, that nation is to-day stronger and more powerful than ever. It will know how to multiply its sacrifices, in order to preserve intact the inheritance of its ancestors. It will thereby merit the title of the "bulwark of the American-Latin race," and will become the admiration of the world, by continuing the magnificent traditions of Republics triumphing in their wars with the most powerful despots.

Be pleased, &c., &c.
Liberty and Reform.

(Signed) FUENTE.

To the Citizen Governor of the State of ——.
MEXICO, Aug. 29, 1862.

## THE AMENDED INTERNAL TAXES.

### Table of Rates of Duties Levied by the Act Amendatory of the Internal Revenue Law.

### The New License, Stamp, and Other Taxes.

We give below a table of the newly-imposed taxes, conveniently arranged for reference. Each class of persons or things on which a new or amended tax has been levied is placed by itself, the items each having been arranged in alphabetical order:

LICENSE TAXES.

*Architects and Civil Engineers*—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to plan, design, or superintend the construction of buildings, or ships, or of roads, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, for each license—$10.

*Builders and Contractors*—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to construct buildings, or ships, or bridges, or canals, or railroads by contract, for each license—$25. *Provided*, That no license shall be required from any person whose building contracts do not exceed $500 in any one year.

*Butchers*—Under which term is included every person who shall sell butchers' meat at retail, for each license—$10. *Provided*, that butchers who retail butchers' meat exclusively from a cart or wagon, by themselves or agents, shall be required to pay $5 for each license, anything in this act to the contrary, notwithstanding, and having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as peddler for retailing butchers' meat, as aforesaid; and *provided*, further, that those whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000 are exempt from license.

*Cartmen and Wagoners*—When the vehicle is drawn by more than one horse or mule, (under which term is included every person whose business it is to keep a cart, truck, dray, wagon or other vehicle drawn by horses or mules, for the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, or any articles or packages, for hire, or for the delivery of goods, wares, merchandise, articles or packages sold, for each license—$5.

*Insurance Agents or Brokers*—Under which term is included every person who shall act as agent or broker of any fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance company or companies. *Provided*, That no license shall be required of any insurance agent or broker whose receipts, as such agent or broker, are less than the sum of $600 in any one year, for each license—$10.

*Lottery Ticket Dealers*—Under which term is included every person who sells or offers to sell lottery tickets or fractional parts thereof, or token, certificate, or any device representing, or intended to represent, a lottery-ticket, or any fractional part thereof, for each license—$100.

*Retail Dealers*—Under which term is included every person whose business or occupation it is to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise of foreign or domestic production (not excluding drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff or tobacco,) and whose annual sales do not exceed $25,000, for each license—$10.

*Retail Dealers in Liquors*—$20.

*Stallions and Jacks, owners of*—For each license—$10.

*Wagoners*—Same as "Cartmen."

*Wholesale Dealers*—Under which term is understood every person whose business or occupation it is to sell, or offer to sell, any goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, (not excluding drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff or tobacco,) or any person whose annual sales exceed $25,000; and the license required by any wholesale dealer shall not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year, unless he has made or proposes to make some change in his business that will obviously reduce the amount of his annual sales: *Provided*, That any license understated may be again assessed. When the annual sales do not exceed $50,000, for each license—$25.

When exceeding $50,000, and not exceeding $100,000, for each license—$50.

When exceeding $100,000, and not exceeding $250,000, for each license—$100.

When exceeding $250,000, and not exceeding $500,000, for each license—$200.

When exceeding $500,000, and not exceeding $1,000,000, for each license—$300.

When exceeding $1,000,000, and not exceeding $2,000,000, for each license—$500.

When exceeding $2,000,000—$250, on every $1,000,000 in excess of $2,000,000—$250.

*Wholesale Dealers in Liquors*—Same as "Wholesale Dealers."

MANUFACTURES, ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS.

*Awnings*—Made of cotton, flax or hemp, or part of either, or other material—3 per cent.

*Awnings*—When the cloth or material from which such awnings were made was imported, or has been subject to and paid a duty—1 per cent.

*Casting of Iron*—Not otherwise provided for, per ton—$1 50.

*Clocks*—3 per cent.

*Clocks*—Any duties which may have been paid on clock movements, used for clocks or timepieces upon which duties shall be assessed or paid, shall be deducted from the 3 per cent. tax on clocks and timepieces.

*Clothing*—Custom work—1 per cent.

*Cloths*—Removed from the place of manufacture prior to Sept. 1, 1862, on the increased value—3 per cent.

*Coal Illuminating Oil*—Proved to have been manufactured before Sept. 1, 1862. [illegible]

*Coin*—All contracts for the purchase or sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, secured by pledge or deposit, or other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing or printed, and signed by the parties or their agents or attorneys, and shall have one or more adhesive stamps, as provided in the act to which this is an amendment, equal in amount to one-half of one per centum, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount so loaned, pledged or deposited; and if any such loan, pledge or deposit, made for a period not exceeding three days, shall be renewed or in any way extended, for any time whatever, said loan, pledge or deposit shall be subject to the duty imposed on loans exceeding three days, and no loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States as aforesaid, shall be made exceeding in amount the par value of the coin pledged or deposited as security; and any loan so made, or attempted to be made, shall be utterly void.

*Coin*—All contracts, loans, or sales of bullion or gold and silver coin of the United States, not made in accordance with this act, shall be wholly and absolutely void; and in addition to the penalties provided in the act to which this is an amendment, any party to said contract may, at any time within one year from the date of the contract, bring suit before any Court of competent jurisdiction to recover back, for his own use and benefit, the money paid on any contract not made in accordance with this act.

*Confectionery*—Made wholly or in part of sugar, same as "sugar candy."

*Copper*—Rolled—1 per cent.

*Cotton*—Raw or manufactured, the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from this side of the Cape, shall pay no greater duty than is imposed on the same article when imported directly.

*Engines*—Marine—3 per cent.

*Fellees*—Free.

*Fine Cut Tobacco*—See "Tobacco Manufactured."

*Gold Leaf*—Per pack, containing not more than 20 books of 25 leaves each—15 cents.

*Grindstones*—Free.

*Hoop Skirts*—Material for the manufacture of exclusively—Free.

*Horse Shoes*—per ton—$2.

*Hubs*—Free.

*Iron Casting*—Not otherwise provided for, per ton—$1 50.

*Iron, Marine Engines*—3 per cent.

*Iron, Rivets*—Per ton—$2.

*Iron, Nuts*—Per ton—$2.

*Iron, Railroad Chains*—Per ton—$2.

*Iron, Bolts*—Per ton—$2.

*Iron, Horse Shoes*—Per ton—$2.

*Iron, Rivets, Nuts, Railroad Chains, Bolts and Horse Shoes*—Where the duty upon the iron from which said articles shall have been made, has actually been paid, only an additional duty of—per ton—50 cents.

*Liquors, Malt*—Until April 1, 1864, duty, per bbl., containing not more than 31 gallons—60 cents.

*Liquors, Malt*—Proved to have been manufactured before Sept. 1, 1862—Free.

*Marine Engines*—3 per cent.

*Metal, Yellow Sheathing*—In rods or sheets—1 per cent.

*Mineral Water*—Per quart bottle—1 cent.

*Mineral Water*—For bottles holding more than a quart—2 cents.

*Nuts, Iron*—Per ton—$2.

*Nuts, Iron*—Where the duty has been paid on the material of which made, only an additional duty of per ton—50 cents.

*Parasols*—3 per cent.

*Railroad Cars*—There shall be deducted from duties assessed upon railroad cars any duties which may have been assessed and paid upon car-wheels.

*Railroad Chairs*—Per ton—$2.

*Railroad Chairs, Iron*—Where the duty has been paid on the material of which made, only an additional duty of, per ton—50 cents.

*Rivets*—Same as "Nuts."

*Sails*—Made of cotton, flax, or hemp, or part of either, or other materials—3 per cent.

*Sails*—When the cloth or material from which such sails were made was imported, or has been subject to and paid a duty—1 per cent.

*Shades*—Same as "Sails."

*Sheathing Metal*—Yellow—1 per cent.

*Ships*—Hereafter built—2 per cent.

*Silver Bullion*—Rolled or purchased for platers' use exclusively—free.

*Smoking Tobacco*—Prepared with stems, or made exclusively of stems, per pound—5 cents.

*Snuff*—Manufactured of tobacco or stems, or of any substitute for tobacco, ground dry or damp, of all descriptions, per pound—20 cents.

*Spindles*—Exclusively for articles on which duties are paid, and articles manufactured from materials already taxed, where the increased value does not exceed 5 per cent.—Free.

*Spokes*—Free.

*Steamboats hereafter Built*—2 per cent.

*Sugar Candy*—Valued at 14 cents per pound, or less, per pound—2 cents.

*Sugar Candy*—Valued at exceeding 14 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, per pound—3 cents.

*Sugar Candy*—Valued at exceeding 40 cents per pound, or when sold otherwise than by the pound—5 per cent.

*Tents*—Same as "Sails."

*Timepieces*—3 per cent.

*Tobacco*—Smoking, prepared with stems, or made exclusively of stems, per pound—5 cents.

*Tobacco, manufactured*—Not including snuff and smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems, except those otherwise specified, per pound, 15 cents.

*Umbrellas*—3 per cent.

*Vessels*—Hereafter built, 2 per cent.

*Yellow Sheathing Metal*—1 per cent.

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS.

*Cattle, horned*—Per head, over six for sale, 20 cents.

*Hogs*—Exceeding 100 pounds in weight, without regard to age, each 6 cents.

STAMP DUTIES.

*Applications*—For bounties, arrearages of pay or pensions, stamp duty—none.

*Arrearages of Pay*—Applications for, duty—none.

*Assignment*—Of mortgages—A stamp duty equal to that imposed on the original instrument.

*Assignment*—Of a lease—A stamp duty equal to that imposed on the original instrument.

*Assignment*—Of an insurance policy—Stamp duty same as on the original instrument.

*Bill of Sale*—By which any ship or vessel shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed $500—25 cents.

When the consideration exceeds $500 and does not exceed $1,000—50 cents.

For each and every additional amount of $1,000, or any fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000—50 cents.

*Bounties*—Applications for—Stamp duty—none.

*Certificates*—Other than those specified in Schedule B, following Section No. 110, in the original law—5 cents.

*Certificates*—Of the measurement of the weight of animals; duty—None.

Of the measurement of wood; duty—none.

Of coal or other articles; duty—none.

*Of profits*, Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any, if for a sum not exceeding $50—10 cents.

*Check*—Of the amount of money to be repaid on demand, or at any designated time, shall be considered a promissory note, and be stamped accordingly.

*Conveyance*—Made or purporting to be made in any foreign country, to be used in the United States, shall, before using the same, have affixed thereon, by the party to whom it is issued or by whom it is to be used, the stamp or stamps indicating the duty required by existing laws on similar instruments when made or issued in the United States.

*Conveyance*—None shall be required to pay a stamp duty of more than $1,000.

*Deeds*—Having the fact of their acknowledgment, or any certificate showing that the acknowledgment has been made before the proper officer, or in due form therein certified, additional stamp duty, in consequence of such certificate—none.

*Deed*—None shall be required to pay a stamp duty of more than $1,000.

*Deposit Notes*—To Mutual Insurance Companies, upon which policies subject to stamp duty have been or are to be issued, duty—none.

*Document*—Of any kind made or purporting to be made in any foreign country, to be used in the United States, before using the same, shall have affixed thereon by the party to whom it is issued or by whom it is to be used, the stamp or stamps indicating the duty required by existing laws on similar instruments when made or issued in the United States.

*Instrument*—In writing, any, having the fact of its acknowledgment, or any certificate showing that the acknowledgment has been made before the proper officer, or in due form thereon certified, additional duty in consequence of such certificate—none.

*Insurance Tickets*—Or contracts against fatal or non-fatal injury to persons while traveling by land or water, are not required to pay a stamp duty, but the company issuing them is to pay 1 per cent. on gross receipts.

*Insurance Companies*—Deposit notes to, mutual, upon which policies subject to stamp-duty have been, or are to be issued, stamp-duty—none.

*Insurance Policy*—Assignment or transfer of, stamp-duty equal to that imposed on the original instrument.

*Lease*—Assignment or transfer of, duty equal to that imposed on the original instrument.

*Memorandum*—Of the amount of money to be repaid on demand or at any designated time, shall be considered a promissory note and be stamped accordingly.

*Memorandum*—Showing an interest in the profits or accumulations of any corporation or association, if for a sum not exceeding $50—10 cents.

*Mortgage*—None shall be required to pay a stamp duty of more than $1,000.

*Mortgage*—Assignment or transfer of, same as the original instrument.

*Passage Tickets*—By any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, costing $30 or less—50 cents.

*Pensions*—Applications for, duty—none.

*Policy of Insurance*—By which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description against perils by sea, fire, or perils of any other kind, on which the premium does not exceed $10—10 cents.

*Power of Attorney*—Made in foreign country—same as "Conveyance."

*Power of Attorney*—For the sale or transfer of any scrip, certificate of profits, &c., if for a sum not exceeding $50—10 cents.

*Promissory Note*—Under this term is included any memorandum, check, receipt or other written or printed evidence of the amount of money to be repaid on demand, or at any designated time.

DIVIDENDS, RECEIPTS, &C.

*Banks*—Private, owned by individuals who do not declare dividends on their gains and profits, 3 per cent.

*Canal Companies*—Dividends of 3 per cent.

*Coupons, &c.*—Of Canal Companies, 3 per cent.

*Dividends*—Of Canal Companies, 3 per cent.

*Express Companies*—In gross amount of receipts, 2 per cent.

*Ferry-boat Companies*—On gross receipts, 3 per cent.

*Insurance*—Companies insuring against injury in traveling, on gross receipts, 1 per cent.

*Navigation Companies*—Same as Canal Companies.

*Rent*—Of the dwelling house or estate on which any person who is taxed for income resides, is to be deducted from the gains or income of such person.

*Turnpike Companies*—Same as Canal Companies.

### Reply to Mr. Isherwood's Report on the Pensacola.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 3, 1863.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Under date of Feb. 23, a statement from Washington is published in the papers in which the Secretary of the Navy is said to have transmitted to Congress a report of Mr. ISHERWOOD, in regard to the engines of the *Pensacola*, in which that eminent engineer is said to have made the following statement:

"Owing to numerous blunders the machinery was two years and nine months in preparation. Its cost was $328,400. She was with difficulty got to New-Orleans, and was there reported useless until her machinery was replaced."

This report is the dying revenge of the Ex-Engineer-in-Chief, for the exposure which Mr. DICKERSON made to Congress and the country of his incompetency, and it is substantially as false as it is malicious. The *Pensacola's* engines were made from drawings and a model, which never were altered, and no "blunders" were ever committed about her. Her engines were finished, and laid in the shop at Washington, many months before they were needed. Her cost we do not exactly know, but her engines have four cylinders, 58 inches by 3 feet, whereas generally there are but two, and of course they cost twice as much as two; but, if the saving in coal results, the cost is soon repaid, and a constant profit results. It will always pay to increase engine space, as now in England they are doing, by using four and six cylinders instead of two, although the first expense is more.

As to her voyage to New-Orleans, she got there without difficulty; she broke nothing, and went wherever required. Her failure will depend, not upon the engines, but upon the way they were used. It is very easy to get them so that they would not go at all.

However honesty, not to say decency, would have required ISHERWOOD, if he found by his reports that the engines did not perform well, to send us a copy of those reports, and of the "cards" by which the engine makes its own infallible report of its defects, and their cause, and to ask us whether the machine was working as it was designed. Any merchant would have done so. But, instead of that, he sends such stuff as quoted above to Congress and the country, hoping in his own fall to pull down everything which promises any improvement for the future, and never once lets us know of what he complains.

The fact is that the engines of the *Pensacola* are the best propeller engines in the world. If the Secretary of the Navy thinks they are not, he can easily sell them for merchant service; if he thinks it worth while rather to find out the facts, than to trust ISHERWOOD's report, and will carry out the original agreement on which they came hither, by giving us the control of them, we will show him, and the country, that they will do more work for the coal used than any propeller engines in existence, and that there is no ship of the navy which can go as fast as the *Pensacola* at sea. If, however, he is so much impressed by ISHERWOOD's book, as to refuse to have the engines put in order, and fairly tried, (and we have no reason to suppose he is,) the engines will, of course, be a loss, but not through our fault.

Yours, truly, DICKERSON & SICKELS.

### Gen. Barnard on the Rebellion.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The inclosed letters may have interest enough to justify their publication. I know that *even yet*, to denounce Slavery—to *speak of it* as the root of the "causes of dissension" which have involved this nation in fearful civil war, and which must be, if not extirpated, pruned and fenced in, that it can extend no further—is to be, with many, an Abolitionist.

In this sense I am perfectly content to receive the appellation.

Three years ago Slavery was guarded by constitutional guarantees, and it had not yet committed *the great crime.* The case is now different; those constitutional guarantees have been spurned, and that Slavery may not only be secure where it is, but that it may have the liberty of indefinite expansion—that it may be the ruling principle of the Government, this nation and this Continent—rebellion has been instituted against a Government the most beneficent, the most guiltless of oppression of any existing.

This nation will stultify itself—it will exhibit a judicial blindness unparalleled in the history of nations, if, after this experience it has had—this wound in its very vitals—it takes back the serpent unscotched to its bosom.

There are so many whose opinions I respect, whose patriotism is unquestionable, who still hug the delusion of the practicability of a "Union as it was," *with fresh guarantees for Slavery*, that I feel as if it was incumbent upon every well-wisher of his country *who feels as I do*, that there is no real issue to this war but the subjugation of the "Slave Power," to speak out.

*There can be no reunion with Slavery as it was;* even though its extinction be not a *sine qua non*, it must be fettered and bound, and, as a *political power* forever annihilated. When this is *felt* to be, as it is, the condition of honorable national existence—of any peace which shall be a peace indeed, and not anarchy or chronic war—then we may expect that union of all parties, and that earnestness for the cause of truth and humanity, which, through God's blessing, shall enable us to trample under foot the real enemy to our peace. Then the proclamation, instead of being denounced as converting the war into one of abolition, will be recognized to be what it is, a just and proper military measure, and *the one thing which is alone calculated to avert the hostility of Europe* and to enchain to our cause, her *force of opinion*, the influence of its Governments.

The able work of Prof. CAIRNES (*The Slave Power*) is familiar to most of your readers. The lecture, of which he speaks, should be extensively distributed in this country. These works show us our cause as seen from a high European stand-point, and we shall be blind, indeed, if, with such men as Prof. CAIRNES, STUART MILL, DE GASPARIN, LABOULAYE, VICTOR HUGO, &c., to speak for us, we fail to see the rectitude of our own cause, and to distinguish its true points.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,
J. G. BARNARD, Brig.-Gen.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863.

PROF. CAIRNES TO GEN. BARNARD.

No. 74 LOWER MOUNT-ST., DUBLIN, Feb. 2, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have to return you my sincere thanks for your letter of the first of December, as well as for your handsome volume on the battle of Bull Run, which you have done me the favor to send me. The latter only reached me a few days ago, and I have just read it with much interest and satisfaction.

It gives me much gratification to find that my attempt to explain the significance of your great struggle has met the approval of those who, like yourself, have had so much better means of studying its causes than I have had; and I have to thank your very much for the pleasure you have given me by the expression of this approval.

You refer to the state of opinion in this country on American affairs. I am happy to tell you (what you will doubtless have learned from the papers) that, since the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, a remarkable reaction has set in against the Southern tendencies which were long so prevalent. At a meeting held in Exeter Hall a few days since, one of the largest and most enthusiastic which has been held in England for years, the reception given to the President's name was as cordial as it could have been in an assembly room at Boston.

I am, dear sir, with much respect very truly yours,
J. E. CAIRNES.

I send you herewith a copy of a lecture, which I delivered here a short time since; you will see it has had a large circulation.

[Advertisement.]

PSYCHOLOGY.—Its progress, present state and prospects. Clairvoyance and trance. The soul an entity. Experience of practitioners in America. The true sources of happiness illustrated by anecdote. Locality, its function and uses—how to cultivate and develop it. In *Phrenological Journal*, March Number. 10 cents; $1 a year.
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The Miasma and foul vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 25c. per box. Soldiers, supply yourselves. 217

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### Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 5—In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool—Capt. Hurlbut, wife and child, H. Marshall and wife, Mrs. Edelman and son, Mrs. McAuley and child, Miss Agnes Stuart, Gilbert Mulligan, Wm. Elborn, W. H. Beard, George Murdock, Wm. Gostrahoffer, E. Binns, Capt. Culver, Capt. Hidalgo, Capt. Somers, Mr. Bonsff, Marcus Talbot, W. D. Bassett, E. T. De Escalon, J. Kallon, Alex. Weinter, John Hodgson, W. P. Davis, James Sheen, Wm. Knull, Mr. Brennan, and 305 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 27 | Sun sets.... 5 56 | Moon rises... 7 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 50 | Gov. Island.... 9 45 | Hell Gate.. 10 11

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 5.

### Cleared.

Steamers Jersey Blue, Chadsy, Philadelphia, Reid & Co.; A. Dinsmore, Crowell, Beaufort and Port Royal, Adams Express Company.

Ships G. Hurlburt, Masson, London, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; John Stanton, Jr., (Br.,) Anderson, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; John Bunyan, Allen, London, F. McDonald & Co.; Delphine, (Pruss.,) Sieverts, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Catharine, Foster, Mauritius and a market, Jucken, Cooper & Co.; Eacon, Whitman, Liverpool, J. Stuart; George Morton, Ellery, New-Bedford, W. F. Coleman & Co.

Barks Greyhound, Alexander, Goree, Yates & Porterfield; Jenoden, Hagar, Melbourne, Fisher, Richards & Co.

Brigs Abby Thaxter, Coombs, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Mary E. Ladd, (Br.,) Ellis, Marseilles, Edmiston Bros.; Bachelor, (Br.,) Waycott, Cardenas, Trujillo & Vining.

Schooners B. F. Reeves, Wollford, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Cooper, Cash, Pocomoke, F. J. Campbell; M. Parker, Betty, Cherrystone, R. R. Parker; B. Coffin, Tompkins, New-Haven; Montezuma, Wyman, Baltimore, R. P. Buck & Co.; Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Juniper, (Br.,) Grinnell, Havana; Abbie Bradford, Freeman, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Jamestown, Stout, Perth Amboy, Van Brunt & Slaght.

### Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Feb. 19, and Queenstown 20th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage. Feb. 28, lat. 51 24, lon. 14, passed steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool. Feb. 27, lat. 48 44, lon. 40 40, passed several icebergs. 28 inst., lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Hilton Head via Norfolk, 4 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamship St. Andrews, (Br.,) Kerr, Glasgow Jan. 22, via Portland, Me., March 4, with mdse. and passengers to F. McDonald & Co.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Potomac, Pickens, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Fannie (Hamilton, Ware, Messina Jan. 7, passed Gibraltar Jan. 26, with fruit to Moore & Henry. March 2, lat. 37 20, lon. 73, passed a quantity of wreck stuff, such as panels, cabin-doors painted white; had been but a short time in the water.

Bark Sallie, Bonsal, Leavitt, Key West 8 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Henry, (of Boston,) Sparks, Cardenas Feb. 21, with molasses to master.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Steenbeck, Porto-Plata Feb. 26, with tobacco and hides to Henry C. & Schmidt & Co.

Brig Urania, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 20, with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. J. W. Franklin, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Dayton & Co.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. David Holmes, Robbins, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Almop, Bacon, Baker, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Brandywine, Wheeler, Newport for Newburg.

Schr. James English, Kennedy, Edgartown, in ballast.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Howell, Portland.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

### Sailed.

Steam transports Arago and McClellan.

Steamers Utica and Island City.

Ships Neptune, Picayune, Success, Parthenia, Richard Cobden, Protector.

Barks Lucknow, Ann M. Kelly, Union, Garibaldi.

Brigs W. A. Rodgers, Propeller.

Schooners T. B. Wales, Revellle, Templeton, and 84 others.

Sloop Lapwing.

### Spoken, &c.

Oneida and the Wachusett—U. S. gunboats, for St. Thomas; all well, Feb. 21, lat. 26, lon. 69.

### Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 20, brigs Daniel Trowbridge, for New-York in 3 ds.; Resolute, for do. do.; Scotland, for do. in 7 ds.; schr. Maria Hall, for Boston disg.

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BUY EAST INDIA COFFEE, EQUAL TO JAVA COFFEE, 20c. per pound.
RYE COFFEE, &c.—13 pounds for $1.
SOAP, &c. per pound—13 pounds for $1.
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SUPERIOR FLAVORED TEAS, from 60c. to $1 25.
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The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
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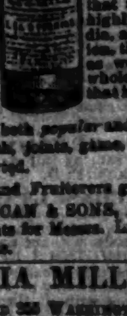
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